FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 9, 1847. [NO. 1553.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

FOR SALE.

A NORTHERN-MADE BUGGY and CARRIAGE, to arrive by next boat, and for sale by HALL & HALL.

March 2, 1847. 52tf

GOLD PENS.—For sale by E. J. HALE.

RECEIVED THIS DAY.

12 HALF BBLS. No. 1 and 2 Mackerel, 10 boxes Collins & Co's light and heavy Axes, 2 hhds. prime St. Croix Sugar. For sale by SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Feb'y 25, 1847. 52tf

1847. NEW YORK CARD. 1847.

THE attention of merchants and others visiting New York is requested to the following Cards. Those advertising are determined that nothing in their power shall be wanting to enable customers who may call on them to purchase cheaper than ever.

R. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., Druggists,
104 and 106 John street, New York,

Importers of British, Mediterranean and India Drugs.

Agents of New York and Brooklyn Glass works. *White Lead* and Tiemanns Colours at Factory prices.

Agents for Swaim's Panacea and Vermifuge.

Varnishes, Instruments, Snuff, Brushes at Factory prices.

EDWARD BAACK.

Manufacturer and Importer of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, and Deposit of BRONZE POWDER of all Colors and Qualities, of the best German Manufacture, *Dutch Metal, Florence Leaf Gold,* and *Ultra Marine Blue.* No. 84 Fulton street, corner of Gold, New York.

All kinds of Musical Merchandise constantly on hand.

Brown's Coffee House and Dining Saloon,
74 Pearl street.

Centrally situated in the business part of the city, facing Coenties Slip, between Hanover Square and Broad st. The best establishment in the city for country merchants to get their meals.

GEO. BROWN,
Late of Lovejoy's Hotel.

WROUGHT IRON PIPE.

For steam, &c. from ⅛ to 3 inches calibre. Also Elbows, Brass and Iron Cocks, Flanges, &c. Manufacturers and others, by sending a diagram, can have pipes accurately fitted to measure.

THO. H. NORRIS & BROTHER,
No. 62 Gold st.

STEAM PUMPS.

For supplying Steam Boilers with water and for extinguishing fires.

PERCUSSION WATER GAUGES.

For ascertaining the Water Level in Steam Boilers. A Pamphlet containing drawings and a full description of these machines may be had *gratis*, on application to A. WORTHINGTON, 47 Front street, where the machines may be seen and are sold.

SNUFF AND TOBACCO.

The subscriber continues to manufacture and offer for sale the following Articles, viz:

Genuine and Imitation Maccaboy Snuff, Rose flavored,
American and French Rappee Snuffs,
Demigro's do. American Gentleman do.
And other kinds of Brown Snuffs.
Put up in bbls., kegs, jars, and pound and half-pound bottles.
Scotch Snuff,
High Toast do. do.
Irish High Toast or Irish Blackguard do.
Put up in pound and half pound bottles, large and small bladders, and bbls., kegs and jars.

Also, Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco, in large and small papers and bulk, and sweet scented Oronoko Extra Superior, in quarter pound papers.

Fine Cut Smoking Tobacco, viz:

Spanish Canaster, | Ordinary and Cut Stems.

In bock and different sized papers, and packed in tierces, barrels, half-barrels and kegs. A full price current may be had by directing per mail to

PETER LORILLARD, Jr.,
42 Chatham street, N. Y.

THE BOOK OF THE FEET;
A History of Boots and Shoes.

With Illustrations of the Fashions of the Egyptians, Hebrews, Persians, Greeks and Romans, and the prevailing style throughout Europe during the middle ages, down to the present period; also, Hints to the Last makers and Remedies for Corns, &c. By J. SPARKES HALL, from the second London edition, with a history of Boots and Shoes in the United States, Biographical sketches of eminent Shoemakers, Anecdotes, &c. Price 50 cts. per copy, or five copies for $2, by mail. Country merchants can procure this work at the trade price in any of the cities.

WILLIAM H. GRAHAM,
Tribune Buildings.

CHAS. F. A. HINRICHS,
150 Broadway, and 75 Liberty st., New York.
HINRICHS & CO., 11 Kilby st., Boston.

Importers of German, French and English *Fancy Goods*. French Porcelain Vases and Ornaments. Toys of all descriptions. Bohemian rich cut colored and porcelain Glass Ware, Vases and Mugs. Colored Sheet Glass, Cut Glass Prisms, Alabaster Statuary and Ornaments, Pendules, Engravings and Lithographs, Archery and Cricket implements, &c.

CARDS.

Playing, Visiting and Business Cards of every kind, manufactured at the old stand, where every article is warranted; put up in the best manner, and the most reasonable terms, by

GEO. COOK, 71 Fulton st.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, at Flushing, L. I.

Nine miles from the City of New York.

This school has been well sustained more than 20 years. Its present accommodations are not surpassed in the country. For circulars containing Terms, References, &c. &c. apply by mail or otherwise to

EZRA FAIRCHILD, Principal,
Flushing, L. I.

"Camphene Solid Bottom Glass Fountain Lamps"

Cannot corrode or become heated—they are superior to all other lamps. Manufactured wholesale and retail, by J. O. FAY, 136 Fulton street. Also, Howe's, the best article of Camphene.

New York, Feb'y 20, 1847. 52-2w

J. N. BAIRD,

Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has returned from the North, and will now be happy to wait on all who may require his services.

He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of what he can perform, confidently relying upon his operations—they being the best test of his capability.

Dr. B. returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received.

He may at all times be found in Fayetteville, when not professionally engaged out.

All orders from the country will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

March 1, 1847. 52tf

FOR SALE,

2 New Buggies, Cheap. Apply to W. PRIOR.

March 2, 1847. 52-3w

The Nankin Tea Company.

JUST received, another lot of their Green and Black Teas, handsomely put up in ¼ lb. packages.

Also, one chest of Young Hysen Tea, a prime article, for sale at PRIOR'S.

February 27, 1847. 52-tf

13000 acres of VALUABLE LAND, for sale on Little River.

ON which are MILLS running four saws in good repair, a great deal of Turpentine and Timber Land, as also Canebrake, which grows corn and other crops finely.

Besides the site occupied by the Mills, there are several others on never failing streams which would admit of over-shot wheels of from 15 to 20 feet.—The subscriber will also sell or hire for the year, the hands now running the mills, and all necessary tools. On the premises are a large and commodious house, with all necessary out houses, excellent spring water, &c. The situation is remarkably healthy. The only reason that this valuable property is for sale is, that I am suffering from an old chronic affection, rheumatism of the heart, which my physicians assure me will render it impossible for me to attend to business of this sort for a long time. Persons wishing to examine the property, will be attended to by myself or agent, at all times. The property will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and a liberal credit given on part of the money.

To young men of industrious prudent habits, such terms can be given in the sale of the Saws as will enable those of small capital to enter into a prosperous business. Capitalists wishing to engage in the manufactory of Cotton or other machinery, can be supplied with excellent water power on the premises, without interfering with the machinery now in operation. Persons wishing to engage in the Turpentine business, have excellent land for that purpose offered them.

Persons wishing to purchase part or all of this property, are requested to inform me, by letters addressed to me at Pearson's Mills P. O., Cumberland county, of their desires on the subject, and as soon as my health will justify, I will apprise them of my readiness to contract with them, or appoint an agent for that purpose. In the mean time, they are requested to call and make all inquiries and investigations they may wish.

G. W. PEARSON.

Pearson's Mills, March 2, 1847. 52tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY—*In Equity.*

IN pursuance to a Decree of the Court of Equity, the undersigned will sell at the Court House door in the town of Carthage, on Monday the 26th day of April 1847, the Real Estate of George W. Alston dec'd, lying in the county of Moore, on both sides of McLennon's Creek, adjoining the lands of Isaac Clegg, Geo. Stewart, and Richard Street, containing by estimation six or seven hundred acres, exclusive of the Widow's Dower, and one of the most desirable and valuable farms in this section of country.

Nine months' credit, with approved bonds.

S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.

Feb'y 27, 1847. 52ts

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.
In Equity—Spring Term, 1847.

IN pursuance to a Decree of the Court of Equity, I shall sell at the Court House door in the town of Carthage, on Monday the 26th day of April next, all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Col. William Jackson, deceased, lying in the county of Moore, on the waters of Richland Creek, McLennon's Creek, Juniper Creek, and Little River, in all two thousand three hundred and forty-four acres, the most of which is valuable Corn and Cotton land.

Nine months' credit, with approved bonds.

S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.

Feb'y 27, 1847. 52ts

POTASH, first quality, for making Soap, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

SELLING OFF.

I OFFER my present large Stock of GOODS, at low prices, for cash or on credit, to my regular customers, or any new ones that may desire to open an account with me. All the Goods that may not be sold on the 27th April, will be offered that day AT AUCTION, and the sale continued from day to day until all are disposed of. The terms at the Auction Sale will be—Notes payable 1st of January 1848, and 1st of January 1849, with interest from date. The Notes to be made payable at the Bank in this place, Cheraw, and secured by two approved securities.

My motive for selling out is, that I may have some little time to devote *exclusively* to collecting and liquidating such accounts as are due me, prior to the 1st of January 1847.

I shall, about the 1st day of May, leave this place for New Orleans, where I intend to purchase largely for Cash, BACON, BAGGING, ROPE, and SUGAR, which will be offered for sale in this place on the 1st day of July next, at very low rates. I hope all my customers that will need these articles, will put off buying until they examine mine.

In August, I shall leave for the North, to purchase a large and general stock of GOODS, and I hope, early in September, to commence business with fresh vigor and zeal.

AUG. P. LACOSTE.

Cheraw, Feb'y 2, 1846. 49tf

NEW BOOKS.

QUARTER Race in Kentucky, and other Tales, 50 cents; Beauchamp, James's Novel, 25; Proverbial Philosophy, new supply; Longfellow's Hyperion, $1; Life of Paul Jones, 15; What is Christianity, 50; Hooper's Medical Dictionary; U. S. Dispensatory; Oswald's Etymological Dictionary; Port Folios; Crayons; and a variety of School Books. Just received.

E. J. HALE.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D. 1846.

John Fairley *vs* Neill Fairley et al.

PETITION FOR DIVISION OF SLAVES.

IT appearing to the Court, on Affidavit, that Archibald Fairley, one of the Defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, giving notice to the said Archibald Fairley, to appear at the next Term of this Court, to make defence to this suit. And it is further Ordered, that if the said Archibald Fairley do not appear at the next Term of this Court, and make defence to this suit, the Petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard accordingly.

Witness, Alex'r McMillan, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, this 6th day of February, 1847.

49 A. McMILLAN, *C. S. C.*

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Watch and Jewelry business, a smart and intelligent boy, fourteen or fifteen years of age. None other need apply. EDWIN GLOVER.

February 22, 1847. 51-tf

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of E. McNAIR & CO., is this day dissolved. All debts owing by the firm will be settled by Jno. M. Rose, and those owing to them must be paid to him; and all other business of the concern will be settled by him.

E. McNAIR,
EDW'D PITMAN.

Feb'y 16, 1847. 51-3w

STOP THE KIDNAPPER!

ABOUT a week ago, a small negro boy, about 10 years old, was stolen from the subscriber. The boy has a long scar, extending from his right eye up his forehead to his hair. A handsome reward will be paid for the recovery of the boy, and the public is requested to be on their guard against purchasing a boy of that description. Any information addressed to the subscriber, at Raleigh, will be thankfully received.

W. T. JONES.

Wake county, near Raleigh, Feb. 18. 51-4w

20 HHDS. superior Retailing New Crop Cuba MOLASSES,
5 hhds. New Orleans Sugar,
10 bbls. Stewart's Powdered and Crushed Sugars,
2 boxes ditto Standard Loaf Sugars,
20 bags old Government Java Coffee,
25 ditto prime Green and Old White Laguira Coffee,
50 ditto ditto ditto Rio Coffee,

With a large assortment of extra fine Green and Black Teas, and Family Groceries, for sale by

JOHN H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay street, above the Post Office,
and nearly opposite their former Stand.

Feb'y 15, 1847. 50tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of COOK & HODGES having been dissolved the first of last April, they would now give notice to any person having any claims against the firm to present them to Jas. G. Cook, and they shall be paid; and those indebted to the firm will make payment to him, he alone having the right to grant discharges,—using the name of the firm for closing the business.

JAS. G. COOK.
GEO. S. HODGES.

Feb'y 10, 1847. 50tf

NOTICE.

THE firm of Cook & Hodges having dissolved 1st of last April, I would therefore give notice to all indebted to the concern that unless payment be made by the first of April next, I shall place all claims in the hands of officers for collection.

JAS. G. COOK.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 10, 1847. 50tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forewarned from selling or boxing, cutting Timber, or hauling Wood or Rock from off the Land known as the Chisolm or McQueen Land, adjoining the Rockfish Factory, Mrs. Bryant's, and others, fronting on Little Rockfish and Beaver Creek, adjoining Arch'd Ray and others, and the Beaver Creek Factory line.

E. BOWNES.

Cheraw, Feb. 8, 1847. 50-2mpd

RECEIVED THIS DAY.—Rio Coffee, Boxes Cheese, Pine Apple Cheese, half and qr. boxes Raisins, Tierce Rice.

Jan. 19. 46-tf JNO. M. ROSE.

NOTICE.

TAKEN UP and Entered by Shepherd Lee, living on Rocky River, near the mouth of Lane's Creek, a small flea bitten grey mare, 12 or 15 years old, some marks of gear, valued at $10 by William Austin and William Lee. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

PATRICK B. THREADGILL,
Ranger of Anson county.

Feb'y 19, 1847. 51-3w

BRILLIANT LOTTERIES.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
(Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.)

$30,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class M, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, March 20, 1847.

66 Number Lottery—11 Drawn Ballots.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 2,103, 20 Prizes of 1,000, 20 of 500, 20 of 300, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificate of Packages of 22 Wholes, $140 00
Ditto ditto 22 Halves, 55 00
Ditto ditto 22 Quarters, 27 50

$30,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class N, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, March 27, 1847.

14 Drawn Nos. out of 78.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of 10,600, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,205, 2 Prizes of 2,000, 3 of 1,500, 1 of 1,350, 4 of 1,250, 25 of 1,000, 30 of 600, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes $130 00
Ditto ditto 26 Halves 65 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarters 32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.
Washington City, D. C.

Feb 18, 1847. 51-tdpd

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1847.

Lucretia Henry *vs.* Reuben Henry, William Henry, Jesse Henry, Wilson Henry, Jesse Segoe and wife Eliza, James Arrington and wife Jenny, William Knotts and Marinda his wife, Lotty Henry, Elijah Henry, Patsey Henry, Caroline Henry, Berry Henry, and Riley Henry.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to satisfaction of the Court, that Riley Henry resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six consecutive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said Riley Henry to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise Judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and the cause set for hearing and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at Office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in January, A. D. 1847, and in the 71st year of American Independence.

R. S. McDONALD, C. C. C.

[Pr adv. $3 50.] 51-6w

Thyme, Summer Savory, and

Sweet Marjorem, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Com-

stock's ditto, Jayne's ditto, Dead Shot for Worms.

44 For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

FOR SALE.

TWO substantial Road WAGONS, six good HORSES, eight young MULES, and a pair of TIMBER WHEELS.

G. W. PEARSON.

Pearson's Mills, Feb 6, 1847. 49-tf

6 THOROUGH bred Berkshire Pigs for Sale, 5 months old. J. WADDILL.

December 28, 1846.

LAMP OIL.—Best Winter strained blea'd Sperm Oil, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Jayne's Expectorant, for Coughs

&c. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

44

Hops, Mustard, and Sweet Oil,

of prime quality, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Dec 28. 43-tf

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT,
ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

Comparison in a few articles of the former and present rates:

	Former.	Present.
Box Goods, cubic foot,	8	7
Salt, sack,	30	25
Salt, coarse Liv. bus.,	10	8
Iron, ton,	3 00	2 50
Coffee, per sack,	30	25
Sugars, per 100,	17½	15
Castings, per 2000 lbs.,	5 00	4 00

We continue to run our usual number of Boats. The Evergreen lost but one trip during all the last dry season. She is unquestionably the lightest draught of water, 17 inches, running on the river. Our present terms for receiving and forwarding goods, as follows:

Receiving and forwarding in Wilmington free of commission for the same. All goods consigned to us at Fayetteville, on freight up the river, 1½ per per cent. We have fine safe Warehouses at the river, where they may be stored, so as to save one-half the hauling. Produce down the river shipped free of commissions.

Passage, $3 up and down.

This arrangement to take effect after 20th inst.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of public patronage.

JOHN H. HALL, Agent
Henrietta S. B. Co.

Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

NOTICE.

THE business of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, prior to the 15th inst., will be settled by Mr. John Waddill, Jr. of this place.

H. L. MYROVER, Pres't.

Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

MILL SAWS.

1 DOZEN extra thick Rowland's Mill Saws, manufactured to order, daily expected from Philadelphia. For sale on as favorable terms as can be had in this market, by

JOHN H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay street, above the Post Office,
and nearly opposite their old Stand.

Feb'y 15, 1847. 50tf

NEW BOOKS.

AMERICAN Almanac for 1847; Robert Sinclair and other Tales, by the author of Ten Thousand a Year, 25 cents; Tapper's Crock of Gold, 37; Proverbial Philosophy, elegant binding $2 25; plain do. 90; Olmsted's School Astronomy, 75; Lover's Irish Legends, 50; Theory and Practice of Teaching, $1; Napoleon and his Marshalls, $2 50; Scott's Infantry Tactics, $3; Law of Court Martials, $2 50; Worcester's Ancient Geography; Leverett's Latin Lexicon; Pierce's Algebra; Worcester's Dictionary; Emerson's Arithmetics; Alexander's Evidences of Christianity; Wilson's Civil Polity; Davies' Mathematical Series; Geography and Atlas of the Heavens; with many other School Books; large type Testaments; Bibles; Hymn Books; Paint Boxes; Steel Pens; Cap and Letter Paper; &c.

E. J. HALE.

Feb. 15.

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Cooking Stoves of various patterns, always on hand, and sold low for cash.

Jan'y 15, 1847. 75-tf

Marble Factory.

BY GEORGE LAUDER,
Nearly opposite the Post Office,
47-1yp] Fayetteville, N. C.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA.

Chester Rockwell *vs.* George W. Yates, Absalom Powell, Adm'r.

In Equity.

WHEREAS, upon affidavit it appears that George W. Yates is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore, it is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that he appear at the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to Complainant's Bill, or the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte.

Witness, John A. Maultsby, Clerk and Master in Equity.

February 9, 1847. 50-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA.

Chester Rockwell *vs.* Caleb G. Money, Jas. Smith, Adm'r.

In Equity.

WHEREAS, upon affidavit it appears that Caleb G. Money is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore, it is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that he appear at the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to Complainant's Bill, or the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte.

Witness, John A. Maultsby, Clerk and Master in Equity.

February 9, 1847. 50-6w

Sage, Cayenne, and Black Pep-

per, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Receiving and Forwarding Agency, at Fayetteville, N. C.

THE subscriber offers his services in the above line of business. From long experience, and the convenient arrangements he has for receiving and storing Goods, he believes he can give satisfaction to the Merchants of the interior who may trust their business to his management.

E. W. WILLKINGS.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 16, 1847. 50-2m

FOR SALE.

30 HHDS New Crop Molasses—(a superior article and in good order.)
100 Casks Thomastown Lime.

Apply to B. ROSE & SON.

February 15, 1847. 50-tf.

100 CASKS Fresh Thomastown Unslacked LIME, just received and for sale low by the quantity or cask, by

JOHN H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay street, above the Post Office,
and nearly opposite their former Stand.

Feb'y 15, 1847. 50tf

Olive Oil Soap, for chapped

hands, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

NEW CROP MOLASSES.

NEW crop Cuba MOLASSES, by the hhd., cask, or at retail—a superior article. For sale by JAS. G. COOK.

Jan'y 26, 1847. 47tf

MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECH,
ON THE THREE MILLION BILL,
IN REPLY TO MR. BENTON.

Mr. Benton having concluded—

Mr. CALHOUN rose and said: One thing, Mr. President, at least, may be inferred from the unprovoked attack of the senator, and the great solicitude he evinced to trace the authorship of the war to me—and that is that the war is unpopular. There can be no mistake. He felt that the tide of public sentiment had turned against it, and hence the anxiety exhibited to place its responsibility on my shoulders, and take it from those on whom it ought justly to rest. Had he supposed the opposite—had he believed that the war was necessary and unavoidable, and that its termination would be successful—I am the last man to whom he would attribute any agency in causing it. I am gratified that the senator has furnished this evidence. It affords reasonable hope, that those who are responsible for it, will exert themselves, and I hope with success, to bring it to a speedy termination.

He traces the authorship to me, because, as he asserts, I am the real author of the annexation of Texas, and that annexation is the real cause of the war. I trust, Mr. President, there will be no dispute hereafter as to who is the real author of the annexation. Less than twelve months since, I had many competitors for that honor: the official organ here claimed, if my memory serves me, a large share for Mr. Polk and his administration, and not less than half a dozen competitors from other quarters claimed to be the real authors. But now, since the war has become unpopular, they all seem to agree that I, in reality, am the author of annexation. I will not put the honor aside. I may now rightfully and indisputably claim to be the author of that great event—an event which has so much extended the domains of the Union, which has added so largely to its productive powers, which promises so greatly to extend its commerce, which has stimulated its industry, and given security to our most exposed frontier. I take pride to myself as being the author of this great event.

But the senator objects that I so conducted the question of annexation as necessarily to lead to the war. On what does he rest this charge? He rests it on the ground that I selected the resolution as it came from the House of Representatives, as the basis of the annexation, instead of giving the Texan government the choice between the House resolution and the amendment of the Senate originally moved by the senator himself. He complained bitterly that the Senate resolution—passed at the very heel of the session, under the expectation that it would be carried into effect by the present administration then just coming into power, and not by Mr. Tyler's administration, then about to expire—had not been adopted.

He seemed to think that the then administration had no right to act upon it, and that, undertaking to do so, was depriving its successor of some of its rights. He accused me of acting with the greatest promptness. The fact is so. The resolution, if I recollect, was signed by the late President about the first of March. I saw the importance of acting promptly, and advised the President to act without delay, that he had the constitutional right of doing so, and that I deemed it necessary that he should act in order effectually to secure the success of a measure which had originated with his administration. His cabinet was summoned the next day, and concurred in the opinion. That night I prepared the despatch for Mr. Donelson, our chargé in Texas, and the next day, late in the evening of the third of March, it was forwarded to him. It was my last official act of any importance as Secretary of State.

I selected the resolution of the House in preference to the amendment of which the senator from Missouri was the author, because I clearly saw, not only that it was every way preferable, but the only certain mode by which annexation could be effected. My reasons for thinking so were fully set forth in my despatch, which may be found among the public documents accompanying the first annual message of the present Executive.—They will speak for themselves; they never have been controverted, and never can be successfully. Indeed, I never considered the senator's amendment as expressing the deliberate sense either of the Senate or House of Representatives. It is well known that he, and a few of his friends, had the power of greatly embarrassing the passage of the resolutions of the House, if not of defeating them; and that his amendment was moved, not so much as an improvement of the resolutions, as to gratify him and them. That the course I adopted did secure annexation, and that it was indispensable for that purpose, I have high authority in my possession. That which all would admit to be the highest, if I could with propriety introduce it; and for this prompt and decided act, if for nothing else, I might claim the authorship of annexation.

Now, can anything be more absurd than the assertion that the war with Mexico resulted from selecting the House resolution, instead of the amendment of the senator? He has ventured the bold assertion, without the shadow of an argument to sustain it. What possible difference could it make with Mexico, whether the annexation was made upon one or the other? Why should the one not be as offensive to her as the other? Indeed, I doubt much whether, even to this day, the government of Mexico knows whether the resolution was passed with or without an alternative. Such is the baseless ground on which he has charged me with being the author of the war. I had heard, for several days past, that he had prepared to make an elaborate attack on me. Some of my friends asked, rather jestingly, if I did not expect to be annihilated. After these givings out, and such laborious preparation, I did suppose the senator would make some show of a formidable charge; but of all the attacks I have ever witnessed, in this or any other legislative body, I have never known one so empty and ridiculous. Every one of his charges is founded either in gross error or partial statement of facts, or on some forced and absurd conclusion. I may begin with the very first that he made. He had the assurance to assert, in the presence of the Senate, that I was the first to introduce the question, who was the real author or cause of this war? Now, I appeal to every senator, and every other individual who was present on the occasion, whether the senator from Tennessee, [Mr. Turney] did not first charge me with being the author of this war, and whether I did not limit myself to repelling his charge, by showing that it originated in the order to General Taylor, to march from Corpus Christi, and take position on the Rio del Norte? I go further and ask, is there a senator here ignorant of the fact, that the question, of who was the author or cause of the war, had been long before elaborately discussed in this body—in the House of Representatives, and throughout the whole country, from its declaration up to that time. In the face of all this, the senator rises up in his place, after a long and laborious preparation, and asserts, that it was I who originated the inquiry, as to who was its author. This is a fair sample of the accuracy of the senator, in his numerous allegations to show that I was the author of the war. I might go on and take them up one by one, and show that every one of his positions and deductions is equally unfounded in fact, or false in conclusion. I do not deem it necessary. A large portion of his speech was but the stale repetition of what he said in the session of 1842—'43, when the treaty which I had concluded with Texas, was under discussion in this body. All the documents now brought forward, were then before the Senate, and he went over the same topics very elaborately, and with much more power than on the present occasion, without making any impression on the country. The country was against him then, and still remains against him, and it is in vain, that he undertakes to disturb its settled conviction. It will remain ever unchanged, in spite of all that he can do. Under this conviction, I will not weary the Senate, by repelling assaults then made and then repelled. The most prominent of the charges—the orders given by the administration to place a fleet in the Gulf of Mexico, and a portion of the army on the frontier of Texas—was repelled by my then colleague, [Mr. McDuffie,] of whom he speaks so highly on this occasion. In repelling it, he said, that if the orders to which the senator then and now objects, had not been issued, the Executive would have been guilty of great dereliction of duty.

The Florida treaty, forming another subject of attack, figured also on that occasion, in connexion with annexation; and what he has said now is but a repetition of what he said then. He then, as now, made me responsible for that treaty, although I was but one of six members of Mr. Monroe's cabinet, and the youngest of its members—responsible, without advancing a particle of proof to show that I ever gave it my support or approbation.—He rests the charge on some disclaimer, as it seems, that the then Secretary of state, (Mr. Adams) has, at some time, made, that he was not responsible for the treaty. The senator may be right as to that; but how can that, by any possibility, show that I was responsible? But I am prepared to take my full share of responsibility as a member of Mr. Monroe's cabinet, without having any particular agency in forming the treaty, or influence in inducing the cabinet to adopt it. I then thought, and still think it a good treaty; and so thought the Senate of the United States; for, if my memory does not deceive me, it received nearly every vote of the Senate. [A SENATOR, "Yes, every vote"] It then received the unanimous vote of the Senate, promptly given. Of course, if that treaty was the cause of the war with Mexico, as the senator seems to suppose, this body is as much the author and cause of the war, as the individual on whom he is now so anxious to fix it.

I have said it is a good treaty, not without due reflection. We acquired much by it. It gave us Florida—an acquisition not only important in itself, but also in reference to the whole southwestern frontier. There were, at that time, four powerful tribes of Indians, two of whom—the Creeks and the Choctaws—were contiguous to Florida, and the two others—the Chickasaws and Cherokees—were adjoining. They were the most numerous and powerful tribes in the United States, and, from their position, were exposed to be acted on and excited against us from Florida. It was important that this state of things should terminate, which could only be done by obtaining the possession of Florida.

But there were other and powerful considerations for the acquisition. We had a short time before extinguished the Indian title to large tracts of country in Alabama, Mississippi, and Georgia, lying upon streams and rivers which passed through Florida to the Gulf—lands in a great measure valueless, without the right of navigating them to their mouths. The acquisition of Florida gave us this right, and enabled us to bring into successful cultivation a great extent of fertile lands, which have added much to the increased production of our great staple—cotton. Another important point was effected by the acquisition. It terminated a very troublesome dispute with Spain, growing out of the capture of St. Mark's and Pensacola by General Jackson, in the Seminole war; and finally, it perfected our title to Oregon, by ceding to us whatever right Spain had to that Territory.

Such is the treaty on which the senator has lavished so much of his abuse; but there were other reasons for adopting the Sabine as the boundary, and of which I was ignorant at the time the treaty was formed, and to the knowledge of which I have come within the last few years. Mr. Monroe, if I am correctly informed, in adopting that line, acted under circumstances which left him little option. I am not at liberty to state them—the information I received confidentially. It is sufficient to state that he had ascertained that the Senate would not ratify a treaty with a boundary further west. It was communicated to him by senators of first respectability. Their reason for refusing to ratify a treaty which would extend the boundary beyond the Sabine, I do not choose to go into, although it was communicated to me with the information to which I have alluded.

But if we take out of the speech of the senator what he has stated in relation to annexation, and the Florida treaty, in which, as I have stated, he has but repeated old and stale charges, that made not the slightest impression on the country at the time, what is there left of his present attack upon me! It is surprising that a man of his experience and sagacity should suppose that the repetition of these thread-bare charges, regarded as futile when first made, should make any impression now. Indeed, I may consider myself obliged to him for repeating them, after such elaborate preparation, as it affords the most conclusive proof how exempt my course has been from any just censure during the long period of time in which he has attempted to trace it.

To make good his allegation that I am the author of annexation, and that annexation caused the war, he asserts that I was in favor of the annexation of Texas as far back as 1836, immediately after the battle of San Jacinto, and the capture of Santa Anna, to prove which, he read an extract from the speech which I delivered on resolutions from Mississippi, presented by her senator, now Secretary of the Treasury, instructing the senators to obtain an immediate recognition of the independence of Texas.

It is true that I then advocated an early recognition of the independence of Texas, and its admission into this Union; but I was not alone in that, nor did I take a leading part in the discussion. The two most prominent advocates of her cause at that time were the senator from Mississippi and my then colleague, [Mr. Preston,] but they were seconded by a large portion of this body at the time. The distinguished senator from Massachusetts bore a part in the debate, and expressed his opinion in favor of recognition at an early period and of the vast importance of the future condition of Texas to our country. I have not had time to examine the discussion; but find that I was among those who advised delay until further information could be obtained, and many were for prompt action; but the senator from Missouri has thought proper, in the face of these facts, to hold me up as the only individual disposed for a prompt and immediate action. He has done more. He has suppressed the fact, very important to be known, that before the close of that very session the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations—recommending that the acknowledgment of the independence of Texas as soon as satisfactory information could be obtained that it had successfully established a government—was adopted by the unanimous vote of the Senate, including the senator himself; and that at the very next session her independence was recognised.

Sir, I admit, even at that early period, I saw that the incorporation of Texas into this Union would be indispensable both to her safety and ours. I saw that it was impossible that she could stand as an independent power between us and Mexico, without becoming the scene of intrigue of foreign powers alike destructive of the peace and security of both Texas and ourselves. I saw more; I saw the bearing of the slave question at that early stage, and that it would become an instrument in the hands of a foreign power of striking a blow at us, and that two conterminous slaveholding communities could not co-exist without one being wielded to the destruction of the other. The senator is right. What I then said was intended to shadow forth the future, that future which actually came, when I was called, by the unanimous voice of the country, to take charge of the State Department, in reference to these very events. I saw, with General Jackson, that the golden opportunity had occurred when annexation must take place in order to avoid interminable difficulties and great disasters; and, seeing it, I did not hesitate to undertake the duty which had been assigned me, notwithstanding the difficulties, from the weakness of the administration at that period. I succeeded, in despite of them, and that, too, without war; and all the elaborate efforts of the senator from Missouri, never can deprive me of the credit to which I am entitled, in reference to the great question of annexation.

On a review of the whole, my course, I may say, exhibits not only some foresight in reference to it, but also some powers of averting the dangers, and securing the end which I desired.

Every measure towards the accomplishment of annexation had been consummated before the present administration came into power. No war followed, although the act of annexation had been completed more than a year before the rupture between us and Mexico took place, nor would war have followed at all had we acted with ordinary prudence. That Mexico was chafed, chagrined; that she threatened much and blustered much; talked about war and even the existence of hostilities—are all true. It was, however, but talk. The strong should always permit the weak and aggrieved to talk, to bluster and scold, without taking offence; and, if we had so acted, and exercised proper skill in the management of our affairs, Mexico and ourselves would, by this time, have quietly and peaceably settled all difficulties, and been good friends. We have chosen to pursue the opposite course, and are in war.

Every senator knows that I was opposed to the war, but none knows but myself the depth of that opposition. With my conceptions of its character and consequences, it was impossible for me to vote for it. When, accordingly, I was deserted by every friend on this side of the house, including my then honorable colleague, among the rest, [Mr. McDuffie,] I was not shaken in the least degree in reference to my course. On the passage of the act recognising the war, I said to many of my friends that a deed had been done from which the country would not be able to recover for a long time, if ever; and added, it has dropped a curtain between the present and the future, which to me is impenetrable; and for the first time since I have been in public life, I am unable to see the future. I also added that it has closed the first volume of our political history under the constitution, and opened the second, and that no mortal could tell what would be written in it. These deep impressions were made upon my mind, because I saw, from the circumstances under which the war was made, a total departure from that course of policy which had governed the country from the commencement of our government until that time; and that, too, under circumstances calculated to lead to most disastrous consequences. Since then, less than a year has elapsed, but in that short period enough has already been developed to make what was then said look like prophecy.

But the senator charges, entertaining as I did these impressions, that I did not take a stand, and arrest the march of Gen. Taylor to the Rio del Norte. I have already stated the reasons on another occasion why I did not, and however unsatisfactory they may be to the senator, they are satisfactory to myself, and I doubt not they will be to the community at large. He also intimated that I ought to have communicated my views to the President. I was guilty of no neglect in that respect; I did not fail to state in the proper quarter explicitly what I thought would result from the order given to Gen. Taylor, but I found very different views from mine entertained there.

Those in power were quite as confident that the march of General Taylor to the Del Norte would not in its consequences involve war, as they were that notice without compromise in reference to the joint occupancy of Oregon would not involve war with England.

In looking back upon these matters I have the satisfaction to feel that I fully performed my duty both here and elsewhere with reference to these important questions.

With my view of the character and consequences of the war, I have forborne much. I have suffered not a little in the estimation of my friends both in and out of Congress for refusing to vote for the bill recognising the existence of a war made by the act of Mexico. I have been urged by them to explain the reasons for my course on that occasion; but I persisted in declining to do so, because I could not see that it would be of any service to the country, while it might weaken the hands of those who are charged with the prosecution of the war. I adopted the only course which, according to my opinion, I could with propriety—to take no active or leading part in reference to measures intended for carrying on the war, but to give a quiet and silent vote in favor of all which did not seem to me decidedly objectionable; but, in the mean time, to look out for the first favorable opportunity of presenting my views how the war should be conducted to bring it most advantageously to a successful termination. I accordingly embraced the opportunity on the discussion of the three million bill now before the Senate to present my views, not in the spirit of opposition, but of kindness, to the administration, reserving to myself the expression of my opinion as to the causes of the war for some suitable occasion. It seems, however, that the friends of those in power were not satisfied with this course on my part: it became an object of assault both in this chamber and without its walls. The senator from Tennessee immediately on my right [Mr. Turney] commenced the attack here by directly charging me with being the author of the war, and it has since been followed by the senator from Missouri on this occasion. I have thus been forced, in self-defence, to depart from the line which I had prescribed for myself, and to enter into the question, Who is the author or the cause of the war? The responsibility is not on me, but on those who have compelled me to make the departure. Thus far I have limited what I have said strictly to self-defence, as I shall also do on the present occasion.

[Mr. Calhoun here went on to speak of a cause of the war not generally sufficiently considered, viz: the mistake made by the present Administration in prosecuting the two negotiations, (with Mexico and Great Britain,) at the same time—Whilst Mexico saw that there was a prospect of war between the U. S. and England, she would not come to terms with us, but hoped to regain Texas, or at all events to be protected as an ally of England, who never deserts an ally in war. Our true policy was to suspend all negotiation with Mexico till the Oregon question was settled. *Then* Mexico would see the folly of declining to adjust her difficulties with us, and they would have been settled before this. But, both negotiations went on; Herrera was friendly to the U. S., and agreed to receive a commissioner. Paredes took advantage of this mistake and the feelings of the people, and hurled Herrera from power. This overthrew a friend and placed an inveterate enemy in power, deeply committed against a friendly settlement.]

The overlooking of the intimate connexion of these two questions, was not only the first link in that series of causes which finally terminated in this war, but it came near preventing the settlement of the Oregon question. Had the action of Congress, which finally led to the settlement of the Oregon question been delayed until it was known that the skirmishes had taken place between our forces and the Mexicans on the Rio Grande, (but a short period) there is every reason to believe the Oregon question would not have been closed. I [illegible] escape was a [illegible]. Fortunately, the British government [illegible] acted upon the advice and tendered a proposition to our minister on which the settlement was finally made, which he received and [illegible] to our government but a few days before [illegible] in England of the skirmishes [illegible] of the Rio Grande. [illegible] too late to prevent a settlement of the Oregon question, they unfortunately occurred [illegible] to preserve peace with Mexico. But [illegible] the policy which the administration first adopted [illegible] been pursued, to occupy [illegible] with our military forces to the frontier of Texas [illegible] held at the time of annexation, and no further, there is every reason to believe that on the settlement of the Oregon question the peace of the two countries would have been preserved.

It is true Mexico claimed the whole of Texas, [illegible] true that she recognised the [illegible] the country known as Texas proper and [illegible] Del Norte. It is [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the Senator from Missouri [illegible] motion to separate the recommendations of the message into two parts, and refer that which related to recognising the existence of war to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and that which related to the raising of men and supplies to the Committee on Military Affairs, of which he was chairman. The latter, it was expected, would report immediate measures for the support of General Taylor. I seconded the motion, and it was carried by a large majority. I saw in it that which gave me hope, and that I should be able to effect the object I had in view, and which I will hereafter explain.

The House of Representatives acted with much precipitancy, it passed a bill the very day the message was received, recognizing the existence of the war and providing means for its prosecution. It was late in the evening when it passed the House, and I am of the impression that the Senate had adjourned, and it was not reported to it that day; but, be that as it may, the next day the Senator, as chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the bill to the Senate as it came from the House, with both provisions in it; directly contrary to the order of the Senate, made on his own motion to refer the part of the message relating to the recognition of war to the Committee on Foreign Relations. To that, and the fact that a caucus had been held of the party which agreed to sustain the report, may be traced the precipitate, to use no stronger word, action of the Senate, and the recognition of the war. It emphatically made the war. Had the order of the Senate been respected—had the Senator from Missouri, in conformity with it, and as he was in duty bound to do, moved to strike out all that related to the recognition of the war, and referred it to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and confined his report to raising the necessary means of rescuing General Taylor and his army from the pressing dangers which surrounded them, the possibility is, that the war might have been averted, and the two countries at this day have been at peace. Sir, I say possibility, because, even then, after the skirmishes between our forces had occurred, I did not despair of escaping war, if sufficient firmness and prudence were used on the part of this body. I had deeply reflected on the subject in advance, and great as were the difficulties, I still saw a gleam of hope.

The intelligence of the skirmishes on the Rio Grande was received here on Saturday. I at once saw the danger, and turned my mind to the subject. I anticipated that a message would be received on Monday from the Executive, and formed not an incorrect opinion as to what would be its character. Casting my eyes over the whole, with a view of avoiding war, I came to the conclusion in my own mind, what course was best to effect that object. Next morning I communicated the conclusions to which I had come to two of my colleagues, who were boarding with me. I said to them, that there was but one way of escaping war, but I am not certain that it will be successful. It will, however, place us in the chapter of accidents, and thereby afford a possibility of escape. I was asked what it was, and replied that it depended on separating the question of war from that which relates to the rescuing of General Taylor and his forces. Let the means necessary for the latter be immediately granted, but let time be taken for due and deliberate consideration of the former. Had that been done, it was my intention to throw my whole weight against the immediate declaration or recognition of war; treating what had occurred as mere hostilities between the two armies, without authority of the Congress—the war making power of either government.

We had not a particle of evidence then, or even now that the republic of Mexico had made war against the United States. Indeed, we are in the anomalous condition of the two countries being at war during, and almost, an entire year, without either having declared it, although the constitutions of both expressly provide that Congress shall declare war.

Instead, then, of recognising war, I would have taken the very opposite ground—that what had occurred was mere hostilities, and not war, as the Congress of Mexico had not authorized it.

To provide for the contingency of the Congress of Mexico approving of what had occurred, and refusing to treat for the settlement of our differences, I would have advised the raising of ample provisional force, to be collected at some convenient and healthy point, where they could be fully prepared and trained during the interval, and be in readiness to meet such decision; but even in case such decision should be made, instead of advising a formal declaration of war, I would have advised, as Gen. Jackson recommended, giving authority to the Executive to make reprisals for seizing and holding such portion of the Mexican territory as would afford ample indemnity, to be retained until the differences between the two countries were settled; but, in the meantime, would have taken measures to repel the attacks made upon our army by the Mexican forces, and to drive them far beyond the limits of our borders.

Had this course been pursued, we should have had all the glory and reputation of the two brilliant victories at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma without being involved in the present and in a wide and expensive war waged against Mexico—We would also have had the advantage of the [illegible]

[illegible]

SCENES IN THE SENATE.

[illegible] Mr. ALLEN [illegible] Mr. BENTON [illegible] Mr. JOHNSON [illegible] Mr. BENTON [illegible] Mr. JOHNSON [illegible] Mr. HANNEGAN [illegible]

Mr. Benton explained [illegible]

[illegible] there was no man whom he would sooner see [illegible] Presidential chair than the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. BENTON said he wouldn't.

Mr. HANNEGAN remarked that that was precisely the modesty only of the Senator from Missouri. Cæsar thrice refused the crown when offered to him by Mark Antony.

Mr. BENTON replied in a haughty manner, and boasted that his whole line of conduct upon that floor showed that he never in his life had bowed, cringed or humbled himself to any man upon God Almighty's earth to obtain his favor for any office whatever! The Senator from Indiana had pursued a course which he could not approve in this matter. Whatever might be their personal friendships, a barrier was forever placed between them politically!

Mr. HANNEGAN briefly and tartly rejoined, and asked if the Senator from Missouri believed there was a man living who knew the Senator, that ever suspected him of harboring private friendship for any body where *self* was not at the bottom!

The discussion here stopped, and the Senate took a recess until 6 o'clock.

In the evening, after the recess, Mr. Benton and Mr. Hannegan had another tilting match. In remarking on something suggested by Mr. Sevier, Mr. Benton said that the Senator from Indiana was in such a condition as not to understand what he was about!

This insinuation that Mr. Hannegan was under the influence of drink, roused the wrath of the gallant Indianian, and he came down on the Missourian like the sweep of an eagle. He said he believed that Gen. Jackson was correct when he said, that the explosion on the steamer Princeton had blown out Mr. Benton's brains, without killing him! Here arose cries for "order," which was finally obtained.

I need not enumerate Mr. Benton's amendments. They were most frivolous. But the Senator attained his end, which was to waste time, on this the last day of the session but one, when matters of moment are pressing.

One of them, however, was of interest. It was to restore Mr. Ritchie to the floor of the Senate. Upon this, Mr. Butler of S. C. and Mr Benton measured weapons. The yeas and nays were called on this, and it was defeated—yeas 18, nays 26. So Mr. Ritchie was not restored. Mr. Ritchie was in the Reporters' Gallery while this was going on.

The resolution finally passed—yeas 27, nays 19.

The Baltimore Patriot's correspondent gives the following more particular account of the evening session:—

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1847.

Each House of Congress adjourned last night before midnight.

The night session in the House of Representatives was spent in fruitless attempts to do something. At a late hour, finding that nothing could be done, in the way of making a Lieutenant General or anything else, the wise Solons came to the conclusion that it was best to adjourn and go to sleep. So adjourn they did. As to the sleep—that is a problematical matter!

I never before witnessed *such* a scene as was kept up in the Senate Chamber, principally by Mr. Hannegan and his friend Mr. Benton.

The Vice President announced that the resolution respecting the reporting of the proceedings of the Senate, was the first thing in order, as it was the last business the body was engaged on before the recess.

Mr. Benton objected to the decision of the Chair, and said that the resolution was laid on the table on the motion of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. Sevier.)

Mr. Hannegan observed that there was no motion made on the subject, before the recess, that he was aware of.

Mr. Benton said the Senator from Arkansas would know, for he was in a condition to know what he was about! As he said this he looked daggers at Mr. Hannegan.

The latter promptly retorted, that the Senator from Missouri had not been in a condition all day to know what he was about! He believed the declaration of General Jackson was true when he said the Senator from Missouri was——

Here order was cried all round the chamber, and the Vice President requested that order should be observed.

Mr. Benton insisted that Mr. Hannegan should write down the whole sentence that he had commenced uttering!

Mr. Hannegan complied, and the paper was handed to the Secretary, who read it. Mr. Hannegan said he believed General Jackson was right when he said the Senator from Missouri was very much injured by the bursting of the gun on board the Princeton, which knocked his brains out.

This set the Senate into a high state of merriment! The whole affair was ludicrous enough!

Mr Johnson, of Maryland, took Mr. Benton to task for trifling with the time of the Senate with these unimportant matters. Mr. Benton replied, and accused Mr. Johnson of occupying the time by making speeches! Old Bullion was game to the last!

Mr. Archer read him a moral lecture,—and to this Mr Benton also replied with much tartness!

Mr. Archer rejoined and said he was responsible for what he uttered, either here or elsewhere!

Mr. Simmons made some kind observations to heal the asperities of Senators, and hoped that peace, harmony and charity would prevail.

Mr. Niles made a capital speech. He was opposed to the project of employing a Reporter in the way proposed. It might look like meal, but he feared at the bottom the old cat would be found, claws and all!

In the course of the discussion, controversy, and quarrel, Mr. Benton must have offered some ten or fifteen amendments to the resolution, proposing to get Messrs. Gales and Seaton, Blair and Rives, and Ritchie and Heiss into the concern, which were [illegible].

The resolution was finally ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. [illegible]

Another account says, that Benton [illegible] Hannegan [illegible] Benton was [illegible] Hannegan [illegible] He would as soon [illegible] the Senator from Missouri [illegible] the Expunging Resolution [illegible]

Messrs. Hannegan and Bagby also had a flare-up. [illegible] Bagby retorted that if he did, it [illegible] was so near Hannegan's [illegible] We think that these Loco focos *between* [illegible] the Chamber in which they sit.

Colonel Benton in the Army.—It seems from the following communication in the St. Louis Republican, that the fact that Col. Benton holds a commission in the army may be established by reference to other records than the Army Register:

[illegible]

Clerks of the Sub-Treasury.—A financial feat was performed yesterday, (says the N. Y. Tribune.) The Sub-Treasury had a draft on a Bank in Wall street for $56,000, and the Bank had a draft on the Sub-Treasury for $45,000. Any two [illegible] whose senses were of ordinary thickness would have settled it by a very easy process: the Sub-Treasury would have paid the Bank the balance, $11,000, and no trouble made. Not so [illegible] this new light in money matters. First he sends a government porter with $56,000 in gold, in sealed bags, to the Bank, and then the messenger lugs back $45,000 of the same gold with the seal's unbroken. This would have been enough for a mere every day genius, but not for this deep-thinking and astute Sub-Treasurer. He breaks open the bags, on which his own seal was yet fresh, and solemnly counts over the gold, and at last restores it with perfect satisfaction to his strong box, and then goes home to dinner, after having achieved an operation equalled only by his attempt to send a letter to Washington on the wires of the Magnetic Telegraph.

Famine and Freights in 1801.—In the year 1801 the ship Manhattan, belonging to Frederick Rhinelander, was put up for freight to Liverpool. Jonathan Ogden put on board 400 boxes of Havana sugar at two guineas freight per box, and Daniel Ludlow six thousand bbls. of flour at one guinea, or 21s., freight per bbl. William Pitt was then Prime Minister of England, and a famine raged in that country. The Prime Minister issued an order engaging to pay £4 10s. or $21 per barrel for every barrel of American flour which should be brought to England, with full liberty to the importer to get a higher mercantile price if possible. The bakers of England were prohibited from selling bread on the day it was baked, because stale bread was thought more nutritious than new. At that time the entire British army, and gentlemen generally, wore their hair in queues or clubs, and highly powdered. The Duke of Bedford, who was considered the richest subject in England, set the example of cutting off his hair to save the flour wasted in powder, and the example was followed by general orders through the whole army. This we get from the "oldest inhabitant," and it shows that there is nothing new under the sun.—*Journal of Com.*

Baptists in the United States.—There are in the United States, 7,883 regular Baptist churches, with 5,751 ordained ministers, 1,065 licensed preachers, and 655,536 communicants. Including the Anti-Mission, Seventh-Day, Free-Will Baptists, &c., there are 13,623 churches, 8,287 ordained ministers, and 1,000,719 communicants. The regular Baptists have 14 colleges, 8 theological schools, 20 weekly newspapers, 11 monthly and 2 quarterly periodicals.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 25.

LATER FROM TAMPICO.

By the arrival of the schr. Sovereign, we have advices from Tampico to the 13th inst., which give more full details of the capture of seventy Americans by General Minon. These will be found embraced in the letter subjoined from Mr. Lumsden.

TAMPICO, February 13, 1847.

You will perceive by the "Sentinel" that Col. DeRussy's party has arrived here with the exception of six persons, who were left behind as sick. There is much said *pro* and *con* about the course pursued by Col. DeRussy; but I am not disposed myself to say anything either way in relation to the matter.

News of the capture by Gen. Minon, of seventy Americans, somewhere near Galeana, in the State of Nueva Leon, comes in a paper printed at the city of Mexico, and is no doubt authentic. The Tampico Sentinel furnishes the following summary:

[*From the Tampico Sentinel of the 13th inst.*]

We were yesterday placed in possession of a newspaper, printed at Mexico, and dated February 2d, by which we are informed of the capture of seventy Americans, with their horses, wagons, arms, &c. A despatch from Santa Anna to the Minister of War, announces that he had just learned this fact by letter from Gen. Minon, who it seems is stationed at a small town named Galeana. Minon had received information from the Governor of Nueva Leon that the Americans had been seen in that neighborhood, and that he supposed them to be in great force, meditating an attack upon Galeana. Minon writes that he sallied forth to meet the Americans with a brigade of cavalry—that they immediately surrendered at discretion—that all the horses, wagons, &c., with which they were found in possession, with the exception of their arms, were distributed among the soldiers as their booty.

A letter, dated San Luis Potosi, Jan 27th, published in the same paper, announces the arrival at that place of the prisoners, and very justly rebukes the rejoicings exhibited on the occasion, stating the force of the Mexicans to have been upwards of 2000. This letter declares that our troops were surprised at a watering place, at 9 o'clock in the morning.

There are many rumors, and, it is supposed, with some little truth, that Santa Anna has made a movement towards Monterey, and it is possible Gen. Minon is in command of the advance guard. This general is said to be a Spaniard, and an excellent cavalry officer. He accompanied Santa Anna on his return from exile, and may rouse the drooping courage of the Mexican soldiery into a proper state for fighting, after all. The following is a list of those captured at Galeana. It will be perceived that Cassius M. Clay is among them: Majors J. P. Gaines, S. Borland; Captains—C. M. Clay, C. C. Danley, David Henry; Lt. Geo. Davidson; Sergeants—S. Cason, C. G. Sam. E. P. Marion and 64 Privates.

THE LATEST FROM THE BRAZOS.

Embarkation of Troops at the Brazos—Further of the Surrender of Major Gaines's Command—their Arrival at San Luis—Movement of Santa Anna's Army—March towards Saltillo—Santa Anna's Address to his Troops.

This morning the schooner Walker arrived from the Brazos, having made the passage in six days.

On the 18th there were transports enough at the Brazos for all the remaining troops of Worth's division, and every moment the calm weather was improved in embarking them. In three good days more the whole command will be off.

By this arrival we have further information in regard to the troops captured by Gen. Minon. In Minon's own modest report, which is before us, his prisoners are set down at 82 in all.

Besides the Americans taken by him, there was one Mexican named Galecio, who had been with our troops as a spy and a guide. He was immediately put to the sword, although Major Gaines interceded for him.

We have before us another list of the captured, which includes the names of Capt. Albert Pike of Arkansas, and Capt. Wm. Heady of Kentucky. Capt. Heady was captured two days after Maj. Borland's party by a party of rancheros. His fate is uncertain.

The party captured is now said to have consisted of fifty Arkansas troops and two parties of Kentucky troops, one of twenty-five, the other of eighteen.

Their camp was surrounded in the night after they had marched forty miles.

Report says that Captain C. M. Clay wished to break the ranks, but could not induce others to assent to it, finding the Mexicans so outnumbered them. Minon's command consisted of two thousand and some hundred men, according to some accounts, others say of not more than five hundred.

Dan Henrie, well known as a Mier prisoner, who acted as an interpreter to the Arkansas troops, made his escape from the Mexican camp, on Maj. Gaines's horse. The guard fired upon him, but he escaped uninjured.

The prisoners arrived at San Luis on the 26th ult. Drums were beaten through the streets and guns were fired to celebrate the event.

Mr. Haile gives us another important item from this same letter from San Luis. It is to the effect that on the 27th ult. there marched out of San Luis for Tanque de la Vaca, the place where Minon made his capture, three bodies of infantry, a brigade of cavalry, and that of foot artillery, with more than fourteen pieces of artillery. These pieces consisted of three 24-pounders, three 18-pounders, four 16-pounders, and the others 8 and 6-pounders. It was also said that within two days another division would march, and shortly after, the rest of the force remaining in San Luis Potosi. So it appears the blow is to be struck in the direction of Saltillo. Santa Anna's address to his troops, dated the 27th ult., favors this idea, and would seem to leave no doubt about it, but we learn that the opinions of the officers in our army are various on this point. Many think Santa Anna is in truth on his way to Vera Cruz, and that the display of force on the other side of San Luis is intended to mask his movements, and hide the weakness of the latter place.

Though crowded for time and room, we cannot omit Santa Anna's address.

The General-in-Chief of the Army of Operations of the North to his Subordinates:

Companions in arms! The operations of the enemy demand that we should move precipitately upon his principal line, and we go to exercise it. The independence, the honor and the destiny of the nation depend at this moment on your decision.

Soldiers! the entire world observes us, and will expect our acts to be as heroic as they are necessary. Privations of all kinds surround us, in consequence of the neglect shown towards us for more than a month by those who should provide your pay and provisions. But when has misery debilitated your spirits or weakened your enthusiasm?

The Mexican soldier is well known for his frugality and his patience under suffering—never wanting magazines in marches across deserts—and always counting upon the resources of the enemy to provide for his wants.

To-day we shall undertake a march over a desert country, without succor or provisions. But be assured that we shall immediately be provided from those of the enemy, and with them you will be sufficiently reimbursed.

My friends—we go to open the campaign.—What days of glory await us! What a flattering future for our country! How satisfactory, when we contemplate that we have saved its independence! How the world will admire us! How the nation will bless us! And when in the bosoms of our families we shall relate the risks and fatigues which we have endured, the combats with and triumphs over a daring and presumptuous enemy; and hereafter, when telling our children that we have saved our country a second time, the jubilee will be complete, and these sacrifices will then appear to us as nothing.

Soldiers! hurry forth in the defence of your country. The cause we sustain is a holy one; never have we struggled with more justice, because we fight for the land of our forefathers, and of our children, the honor and religion of our wives and children! What sacrifice, then, can be too great for objects so dear! Let our motto be, "CONQUER OR DIE!" Let us swear before the great Eternal that we will not wait an instant in purging our soil of the stranger who has dared to profane it with his presence. No treaty, nothing which may not be heroic and proud.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

Headquarters, San Luis Potosi, Jan. 27, 1847.

Gen. Wool apprised Gen. Taylor, towards the end of January, that he anticipated an attack at Saltillo. In consequence, Gen. Taylor left Monterey on the 1st of February with his staff for Saltillo. He took with him Bragg's battery and Thomas's battery, the 1st Mississippi Rifles and May's squadron of dragoons. Capt. Thos. F. Marshall was to leave Monterey on the 3d inst. with his company of mounted men, also for Saltillo.—Capt. Gordon, with a detachment of 150 recruits also left with Gen. Taylor.

The number of troops left at Monterey does not exceed 500 men, but the citadel or "black fort" is held by them, and there is no route by which the Mexicans can approach the city with artillery, save by Saltillo. Without artillery any attempt upon Monterey would be futile. The troops at Monterey consist principally of Ohio and Indiana volunteers, all under the command of Col. Rogers. Capt. Arnold of the 2d Dragoons, has also been ordered to proceed to Monterey from the mouth of the Rio Grande.

In the action near El Paso on the 25th of December, the loss of the Mexicans was about 180 men. No news had reached Durango of the fall of Chihuahua.

FROM THE PICAYUNE, FEB'Y 26.

YET LATER FROM THE BRAZOS.

The schooner Cora has arrived from the Brazos, whence she sailed the 19th inst. She brought over ten passengers, among whom was Dr. Hardy of this State, who has been stationed 6 months at the mouth of the Rio Grande as Post Surgeon.—From him, and from the Matamoras Flag of the 13th inst., we derive the following information.

The intelligence of the prospect of an action at Saltillo is confirmed. All Gen. Butler's outposts are said by the Flag to have been driven in, and the attack, if made at all, was expected during the first few days of February. Dr. Hardy is of opinion that Gen. Taylor's command at Saltillo would exceed rather than fall short of 6,000 men. Of course, there was no fear as to the result. Many believed that when the Mexicans found him in such force and so strongly posted, the idea of an attack would be abandoned.

Very many officers were still of opinion that Santa Anna meditated no serious blow in that direction; that the movement of a division of his army thither was but a feint, and that he will lead the main body of his forces to Vera Cruz.

Various rumors have reached the city by this arrival, some of them to the effect that a general engagement had taken place. To none of these do we attach any credence.

A good deal of apprehension is felt at Matamoras of an attack from Gen. Urrea. This officer is understood to be on this side of the mountains, at the head of 4,000 troops. Of these 2,000 are not to be surpassed in the Mexican service; the remainder are irregular cavalry or rancheros.

Col. Drake has the command at Matamoras, where an Indiana regiment is stationed. One company of rifles had been detached from it to relieve Capt. Lowe, in the command of Fort Brown. A company of regular recruits was shortly expected to garrison that post. Col. Drake had provided muskets and ammunition for the use of the citizens of Matamoras in case of an attack. He had sent to Point Isabel for several pieces of ordnance for the defence of the city, and Capt. McDougall's company of Indiana volunteers had been converted into a corps of artillery, and stationed in the Plaza. We infer, from all we can learn, that the danger threatening Matamoras was not deemed very imminent. All accounts agree that the road from that city to Monterey is a perilous one to travel at present, save in considerable force.

The troops were still embarking at the mouth as rapidly as possible. Gen. Scott sailed on Saturday the 13th inst. Gen. Worth had not left on the 19th, and would see his whole command on ship-board before leaving. The troops would be concentrated at the isle of Lobos as rapidly as possible, but we are informed by an intelligent gentleman that it was not supposed the army could move from Lobos before the 18th of March.

The island of Lobos, or Wolf island, is about one mile in length, and from a half to three quarters in breadth. It is thickly covered with all kinds of shrubbery, and a few trees among which are the cabbage and lime trees. It having been but seldom trodden by the foot of man, it is filled with snakes, rats, lizards, and numerous other reptiles. It is situated in latitude 21° 26′ North, longitude 1° 8′ 45″ West of Vera Cruz. On the south west side of the island is an excellent anchorage, well sheltered from the North, and which is reached without difficulty. It is said that the finest fish are easily caught with hook and line along the shore, and at night, all that is necessary is to take a long stick and knock twenty or thirty birds from each tree. It is also said that the boys have a decided fondness for the sport. According to latest accounts, six companies of the Palmetto, six of the Louisiana, and seven of the Pennsylvania Regiment, were on this island.

Pills for Mexico.—The schooner Eugenia, Capt. Goodwin, bound for Washington, D. C., took on board at the arsenal, Philadelphia, on the 16th inst., 67 tons of ounce balls. At a rough calculation, the number of balls exceeds 2,500,000.

OFFICIAL NEWS FROM THE ARMY.

We understand that letters have been received from Major General Scott as late as the 14th of February, at the Brazos. He was making every arrangement to remove the troops to the island of Lobos; but, contrary to his expectation, the ten transports which had been engaged at New Orleans, and the others which had been despatched from the Northern ports, had not yet arrived. It is certain that they must have arrived there from both ports before this time. The ordnance, too, had not got to its place of destination.

Accounts had been received that the Mexican troops were pouring into Vera Cruz, principally in consequence of the despatches which had been intercepted on the person of Lieut. Richey, of the infantry.

It is also said, on highly respectable authority, that a French merchantman had just found its way into Vera Cruz with ten thousand stand of arms and twenty tons of gunpowder on board. It remains to be seen in what manner this vessel eluded our blockading squadron.

It is said that Commodore Perry, who left Washington a few days ago to embark in the steamer Mississippi, (lately repaired at Norfolk,) within a week goes to the Gulf, to take command of our squadron.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

The "Journal of Commerce" publishes a letter from the city of Mexico, which, it says, is from a distinguished source, and which sets out with this averment:

"Your friend, Mr. Granja, (who arrived here yesterday, the 23d,) has just been to pay me a visit. He comes advocating your own views; he is for entering upon negotiations to establish a peace. * * Well, we can have no objection to a peace, if we can have an honest, a certain one. We are not at war for the *pleasure* of it. If the United States is not waging it for conquest, certainly we are not on the defensive for—conquest. No; *we* are wishing to indulge a 'revel' in *no* 'halls' but those legitimately Mexican. We repeat, therefore, Peace is to be had if the United States [citizens and Government] are disposed really and truly to be honestly pacific. That much was stated to the Consul."

General Taylor.—A letter from one of the Georgia Volunteers to the editor of the Augusta Chronicle, after paying a high compliment to General Scott, whose lead, he says, the army will be proud to follow, adds—"yet we are all grieved to part with the old hero, General Taylor, with whom we have been so long—and the day we separated will never be forgotten by those volunteers who left him at Victoria. All the troops were drawn up in line; and as the old General passed down the line, you could see every eye glistening with the tear of regret, and every hat raised to pay the last tribute of the soldier to his General. 'Farewell,' was the last sound that died upon his ears as we struck our march. It was a scene that could be felt, but not described."

FROM THE ARMY.

We have been kindly favored with the perusal of two letters from the Army, written to their father, by his brave sons, who have heretofore distinguished themselves at Palo Alto and Monterey. We make a short extract.—*Charleston Mercury.*

"The majority of the Volunteers sent here, are a disgrace to the nation; think of one of them shooting a woman while washing on the bank of the river—merely to *test* his rifle: another tore by from a Mexican woman the rings from her ears. Their officers take no notice of these outrages, and the offenders escape. If these things are sent to the papers, they are afraid to publish, and so it happens. The people of the United States think they have a splendid Army here, when they have an undisciplined mob! Were it not for the Regular Army, there would scarcely be a Mexican alive on this frontier."

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Active preparations are making, and are nearly completed, at the Brooklyn navy yard, in the fitting out of two vessels, the St. Mary's and another brig to be used as bomb-ketches in the contemplated attack upon Vera Cruz. They have been strengthened in every possible way by strong oaken knees, secured by bolts and screws, massive oaken frame work and iron braces running through the vessel, secured upon the outer side by broad iron plates. Each of these vessels is to carry, besides guns of smaller calibre, an immense gun upon deck, and a similar one below, weighing about eight tons, which will throw shot or shells of ten inches diameter a distance of three and a half miles. It is calculated they will be at Vera Cruz, ready for service, by the 1st of April.

Gangs of men were at work during Sunday at the navy yard, in getting ready for sea the U. S. ship Plymouth. We understand she takes out a large armament, besides her own, for the squadron in the Gulf.

One of the steamers recently in process of being fitted out at the Brooklyn navy yard—the Spitfire—sailed a day or two since for the Gulf. The other will follow shortly.

The U. S. sloop of war Decatur, Commander Pinckney, was towed down to Hampton Roads on Friday, by the U. S. steamer Engineer. She is bound to the Gulf of Mexico.

Capt. Stringham, of the ship of the line Ohio, having joined his vessel on Thursday, it is expected that she would sail from Norfolk on Sunday, with sealed orders.

We learn from the Philadelphia American that Commodore Conner has been relieved of the command in the Gulf, and Commodore Perry has taken his place.

Commander Pearson, who was tried at Norfolk for the loss of the sloop of war Boston, has been found guilty, and sentenced to one year's suspension.

Commander Carpender, who was tried by the same court for the loss of the brig Truxton, was found guilty and sentenced to be cashiered, but recommended to the mercy of the President, who has remitted his sentence to one year's suspension.

N. York Com. Adv.

FROM THE WILMINGTON COMMERCIAL.

COL. PAINE.

WILMINGTON, March 2, 1847.

Messrs. Editors—Permit me, through the columns of your paper, to pay an humble tribute to a gallant man—a man entitled to the gratitude of every North Carolinian; who sacrifices the tender endearments of a happy home, and important considerations of a private nature, and is about to go forth to battle for the honor of his State; not from the hope of glory, but from a pure and perfect sense of duty.

From the complaints which were heard shortly after the appointment of the officers of the North Carolina Regiment, I was led to fear—although I could not believe—that Gov. Graham, in his selections, had unwittingly been influenced by improper feelings. I was loth to think that, in a time like this, such complaints could originate from ignorance of a man's character, from party spirit, or from a feeling equally culpable, and infinitely more contemptible. One of these, however, forms the source from whence they sprung. Since the Regiment has been encamped at Smithville, I have spent a good deal of my time there. Of the "Colonel Commanding" I have seen much in the capacity both of soldier and civilian, and I am satisfied that had the whole State of North Carolina been arrayed before Gov. Graham, he could not have made a better selection.

Col. Paine was never, before, a military man, yet he appears every afternoon upon parade, perfect master of the drill. A good disciplinarian, visiters are perfectly astonished at the result of his few weeks' training. He possesses the unbounded confidence of his officers, and is beloved by his men. I have it from the *men* themselves. They cannot but love him, they say, for he is literally and truly one of them. While he forces them to do a soldier's duty and undergo a soldier's privations, he does a soldier's duty and suffers a soldier's privations himself—commanding the respect and obedience due to his rank, he is not insensible to their claims upon him as his fellow-men.

Indefatigable in his exertions—cool in his deliberations—bold, prompt, and energetic in execution, his future services will bespeak his eminent fitness for the responsible station which he occupies. Proud as I am of the reputation of North Carolina—founded upon the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, and established by her gallant sons in the "times that tried men's souls"—dearly as I cherish her honor, and jealously as I now watch its guardians, I commit it to the keeping of Col. Robert T. Paine, satisfied that Mexican battery cannot scathe it, nor even Mexican gallantry eclipse it.

JUSTICE.

"LET JUSTICE BE DONE," &c.

One objection raised by the Democracy to the appointment of Field Officers to the Regiment, is that they were not taken from among those who had volunteered. Now we happen to know that several gentlemen volunteered *on purpose* to run for these offices, who never intended to go unless they were so appointed. These aspiring heroes have all backed out to a man, except Gen. Wilson. Did this man's patriotism deserve to be rewarded?

But was this a good rule for the Governor? If so, it must have been equally good for Mr. Polk in his appointments. How has he observed it? Were the Quartermaster and Paymaster, the Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon and Commissary, selected from the Volunteers? Not one of them, except the Paymaster. He *pretended* to have volunteered once, but when the Adjutant General called on him to march to Wilmington, he protested that his name had been put on the list without his authority, and averred that he had never volunteered.

But if it was a proper rule for the Governor, the Regiment have certainly the greatest right to complain of its infraction. Well, how do they understand it? And how have they acted on it? They have lately elected a Chaplain, Mr. Battle, who had *not* volunteered, by a large vote over a clergyman of talents and standing, Mr. Freeman, who had joined them as a private.

We have another late example of an *actual repudiation* of the rule, by the *Loco Democratic* House of Representatives in Congress. In the discussion of the Bill authorizing President Polk to appoint an additional number of General Officers in the Army, Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, moved to amend the 2d section so as to make it read—"which Officers shall be selected from the volunteer corps now in service"; which was lost—the whole Democracy voting against the amendment.

Now, is it liberal, is it just, to make a rule for the Governor which no one else observes? which even the Regiment in their own elections disregard? And is it right (we do not ask if it is generous) to heap this abuse on our Executive, one of whose appointments pleases all, (the Major,) another of which, (the Lieut. Colonel,) was so strongly recommended by both parties in the Legislature, that to have passed him by would have been deemed unpardonable; and the remaining one, (Col. Commandant) has *proved* himself in the estimation of every body who has witnessed his course in Smithville, the *very best selection that could have been made*—merely because they had not previously been cunning enough to volunteer in the ranks, as a preliminary step to promotion! Let malcontent Loco Focos either cease their groans, or include President Polk, the Democracy of Congress, and the Regiment too, in their Jeremiads.—*Ral. Register.*

THE BOOKS OPENED.

The Subscription Books for Stock in the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road were opened in this Town on Monday. Up to last night about *One Hundred Thousand Dollars* had been subscribed. This is a good beginning.

Wilmington Chronicle, March 3.

The morning after a recent Baltimore wedding, the bridegroom found under his plate at breakfast, a check for $100,000 from the bride's father.

ANOTHER U. S. VESSEL LOST!

The Steam Propeller Ocean, loaded with government stores, was wrecked near Savannah a few days ago. She is a total loss. Crew saved.

The Richmond Enquirer has read Mr Calhoun out of the Locofoco party, for various misdeeds, some of them of rather old date.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the members of the Bar, and officers of Cumberland County Court, held in the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 2d day of March 1847, Jesse G. Shepherd, Esq., in a few suitable remarks, announced the death of Thos. L. Hybart, Esq., late a member of this Bar.

On motion of Mr. Shepherd, William B. Wright, Esq., was called to the chair, and James Banks was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Shepherd, Warren Winslow, A. A. T. Smith, and J. W. Evans, Esqrs., were appointed a committee to prepare and report suitable resolutions on the melancholy event, who, after retiring for a short time, reported through their chairman, W. Winslow, Esq., the following, which, on motion, were unanimously adopted:

The members of the Bar, attending the County Court of Cumberland, having heard with deep regret of the death of Thomas L. Hybart, Esq., since the last term, and having assembled to pay a deserved tribute of respect to his memory, it is

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the melancholy event which has deprived this Court of one of its elder and most respectable officers.

That in the death of our brother, the Bar has lost one of its most zealous members—endeared to it by a long life of unsullied integrity and spotless purity of character, marked by uniform kindness of heart, and courtesy of deportment.

That we deeply sympathize with the afflicted family of our deceased brother, in this their bereavement, and offer them our heartfelt condolement, commending them to that Providence which tempers the wind to the shorn lamb.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be forwarded by the officers of this meeting to the family of the deceased, and that the Solicitor be requested to pray permission of the Court, to have the same spread upon the Records.

On motion of William S. Mullins, Esq., it was unanimously

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the North Carolinian and Fayetteville Observer.

W. B. WRIGHT, Ch'm.

JAMES BANKS, Sec'y.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 9, 1847.

☞ **Those indebted to this Office in the County of Richmond, and probably Robeson and Bladen, will have an opportunity of settling their accounts at the ensuing Superior Courts.**

THE ARMY.—The news from the Army, which we publish to-day, will be found of great interest, as indicating a speedy termination of the comparative inaction of several months. Within this month and the next, we shall probably have to record some hard fighting, at more than one point.

N. C. VOLUNTEERS.—Jas. Covington, a private in the Rockingham Company, died at Smithville on the 28th.

We have heard from several persons a horrid description of the manner in which about 250 men were *packed away* in one of the transports. The vessel was a small one, nearly filled with stores, and above these, just under and almost in contact with the deck, this large number of volunteers were *stowed*. In bad weather, of which there has been much since she sailed, these poor fellows will of necessity be *confined* below, without fresh air, and probably nineteen-twentieths of them sea-sick. We wait with anxiety to hear of the effect.

Wm. M. Boon, of the Cumberland Company, who died at Smithville on the 7th ult was the only individual in the regiment who went from Sampson county. The citizens of that county subscribed a sufficient amount to have his remains removed to his late home in Sampson. This labor of love was performed by Mr. Edward Vail, who returned with the body to Sampson on the 23d ult.

The Tenth Company.—Col. Fagg is still in the West recruiting Volunteers for the tenth Company. We understand he is likely to succeed in raising the requisite number.

The North Carolina Volunteers.—Capt. Price, Company H, and Capt. Kirkpatrick, Company I, sailed on board the schr. Harrison Price for the Brazos, on Tuesday last. The brig Samuel N. Gott did not go to sea until Friday evening last. She also sailed for Brazos St. Iago, with Companies B, Captain Roberts; C, Capt. Shive; D, Capt. Blalock. Major Stokes took passage on board the Gott.

There are now only two Companies at Smithville, viz: F, Capt. Williamson and G, Capt. Henry. They will sail in a day or two on board the schr. Florida. Col. Paine and Staff will also sail on board this vessel.—*Wilmington Journal.*

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE, on Monday the 1st, Mr. Badger, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution of thanks to General Taylor, his officers and men, for their brilliant military operations at Monterey, reported the same back with amendments [correcting the blunder of the House.] The amendments were agreed to, and were subsequently concurred in by the House.

The joint resolution was then ordered to a third reading, and was, by unanimous consent, read a third time and passed.

The debate on the Three Million Bill was continued at great length. The amendment of Mr Berrien, against the acquisition of any territory, &c. was rejected, 24 to 29. The Yeas all Whigs, the Nays all Locos except Mr Johnson of Lou.

Mr. Upham then moved the "Wilmot proviso" against slavery. Mr. Cass, who was in favor of this at last session, now spoke against it. [He is a candidate for the Presidency.]

It was *rejected*, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Atherton, Cameron, Cilley, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Davis, Dayton, Dix, Evans, Fairfield, Greene, Huntington, Miller, Niles, Phelps, Simmons, Sturgeon, Upham, Webster and Woodbridge—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Ashley, Atchison, Badger, Bagby, Benton, Berrien, Breese, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Colquitt, Crittenden, Dickinson, Hannegan, Houston, Jarnagin, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Lou., Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Morehead, Pearce, Rusk, Sevier, Soule, Turney, and Westcott—31.

Mr. Webster now made a brief but most earnest appeal to the Senate to take a stand against the acquisition of territory, which all admitted would bring great trouble to our Union. He alluded to the *origin* of the war, and said it was not much mistaken, facts and developments would yet appear in regard to it not known to the public! He contrasted the speech of Mr Dix with that of Mr. Butler. The *former wanted no more slave territory, and yet he was for the bill!* The latter wanted no more territory, because the prohibition of slavery might be attached to it, and yet *he* too was willing to go for the bill to *enable the President* to obtain this new territory! He begged gentlemen to put a stop to future evils of great magnitude by supporting *now* the amendment of the gentleman from Georgia, which would put a stop to these evils!

The question was then taken, and the bill to appropriate Three Millions of Dollars to enable the President to obtain a Peace with Mexico, was passed, by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atherton, Atchison, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Johnson, of Louisiana, Lewis, Mason, Niles, Rusk, Sevier, Soule, Sturgeon, Turney, Westcott, and Yulee—29.

NAYS—Messrs Archer, Badger, Berrien, Cilley, Cameron, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, of Maryland, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Upham, Webster, and Woodbridge—24.

[One Whig, Johnson of Lou., voted for, and 1 Loco, Cameron of Penn., against the bill.]

The Senate then adjourned, at ½ past 1 o'clock A. M., having been in session upwards of fourteen hours.

On Tuesday, the bill to authorize the employment of the Frigate Macedonian, and Sloop of War Jamestown, in transporting provisions to the famishing poor of Ireland and Scotland, was passed, 23 to 11.

The bill to admit Wisconsin into the Union as a State, was passed.

On Wednesday, after passing some bills, the bill to establish the Territory of Minnesota was discussed and laid on the table.

Resolutions were submitted by Mr. Benton relating to the resolution concerning reporting, and by Mr. Allen in relation to the restoration of Mr. Ritchie to his privileged seat on the floor. Both being objected to, they lie over under the rule.

In the evening session, the bill modifying the Sub-Treasury act and establishing a Mint in New York, was received from the House, and read the first time. A motion was made to read it a second time; but Mr. Badger objected; and, under the rule which forbids that a bill shall be read more than once on any one day, except by unanimous consent, it was not read, and therefore failed. Mr. Badger complained that the bill was brought in at a late hour on the last day of the session, so that it could neither be debated nor amended. There had been ample time to have sent it in at a much earlier period.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, much of the day was devoted to perfecting various appropriation bills.

The bill which had passed the Senate, appropriating $500,000 for the relief of the suffering poor of Ireland and Scotland, was virtually rejected, by being referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, by a vote of 107 to 69. The President is reported to have said that he would veto it if it passed.

On Tuesday, a very confused, disorderly session was continued until near midnight, chiefly engaged on appropriation bills.

On Wednesday, the Senate's amendment to the bill to appoint additional Generals, (striking out Mr. Boyd's provision to allow the President to put a junior general over the senior generals,) was disagreed to, 105 to 82; and a committee of conference was appointed. The House afterwards, at a late hour, receded.

On motion of Mr. Wilmot, the proviso against slavery in any new territory, was attached to the Three Million bill from the Senate, by a vote in committee of the whole of 90 to 80. But in the House the Yeas and Nays were taken and the Proviso was rejected, 102 to 97. The Three Million bill was then passed, 115 to 81.

The bill amendatory of the Sub-Treasury Law was taken up. An amendment to repeal the Sub-Treasury was rejected. An amendment appropriating $225,000 to build a Branch Mint at New York was adopted.

A very handsome and deserved compliment was paid to Mr. Speaker Davis, by Mr. Vinton, (Whig,) and the resolution of thanks for the ability, fidelity, dignity, and above all—and far better than all these—the impartiality with which he has discharged his duties, was adopted unanimously: the Speaker delivered an appropriate valedictory address, and declared the House adjourned *sine die.*

WASHINGTON, March 4.

END OF THE TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

This morning, at one o'clock, the Senate and House of Representatives were adjourned *sine die* by their Presiding Officers; and, before this paper reaches the hands of any of our readers, two-thirds of the Members of both bodies are on the way to their respective homes.

The Annual Appropriation Bills have all become laws, though not without a severe struggle between the two Houses upon the amendments made to the Civil and Diplomatic Bill by the Senate, some of which were agreed to, and others rejected or compromised.

The Three Million Bill (without the restriction against slavery in any territory which may be acquired from Mexico) has become a law, but in a form different from what was originally proposed; and, as the act is one of considerable importance, we have thought it proper to place before our readers at once a copy of it, as follows:

"AN ACT appropriating three millions of dollars, to enable the President to conclude a treaty of peace and limits with Mexico.

"*Be it enacted, &c.*, That whereas a state of war now exists between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, which it is desirable should be speedily terminated upon terms just and honorable to both nations; and whereas assurances have heretofore been given to the Government of Mexico that it was the desire of the President to settle all questions between the two countries on the most liberal and satisfactory terms, according to the rights of each and the mutual interests and security of the two countries; and whereas the President may be able to conclude a treaty of peace with the Republic of Mexico prior to the next session of Congress, if means for that object are at his disposal; and whereas, in the adjustment of so many complicated questions as now exist between the two countries, it may possibly happen that an expenditure of money will be called for by the stipulations of any treaty which may be entered into: therefore the sum of Three Millions of Dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the President to conclude a treaty of peace, limits, and boundaries with the Republic of Mexico, to be used by him in the event that said treaty, when signed by the authorized agents of the two Governments, and duly ratified by Mexico, shall call for the expenditure of the same, or any part thereof; full and accurate accounts for which expenditure shall be by him transmitted to Congress at as early a day as practicable."

The bill authorizing the appointment of additional General and other Officers in the Army has become a law, after a contest between the two Houses, which ended in a rejection of the amendment of the House of Representatives for giving to the President authority to appoint a Commanding General to supersede, of course, the present Commander of the Army now in the field.

The Harbor Bill, involving appropriations to the amount of less than half a million of dollars, which passed the House of Representatives some days ago and passed the Senate yesterday morning, is understood to have been retained in the hands of the President, and failed to become a law. Its twin sister, however, the Lighthouse Bill, has been approved.

The Senate bill to appropriate half a million of dollars, in the name of the People of the United States, towards the relief of the sufferers by famine in Ireland, met the fate which we anticipated when we heard of its commitment, in the House of Representatives, to the Committee of Ways and Means. It has not been heard of since; and thus the benevolent purpose of the mover and supporters of that measure has been defeated.

Appointments.—The Senate spent much of last night's sitting with closed doors in the consideration of Executive nominations. Amongst the more important decisions we learn were the following:

The rejection of Charles J. Ingersoll as Minister to France, and the subsequent nomination and confirmation of Richard Rush for the same appointment.

The confirmation of David Tod, of Ohio, as Minister to Brazil, in the place of Henry A. Wise, recalled at his own request.

The confirmation of George W. Hopkins, of Virginia, as Chargé d'Affaires to Portugal, in the place of Abraham Rencher, recalled at his own request.

Amongst the business transacted in Executive session of the Senate yesterday was the rejection of the nomination of Andrew Beaumont as Commissioner of the Public Buildings, and the subsequent nomination and confirmation of Charles Douglass, of Connecticut, for the same office.

War and Mail Steamers.—Among the numerous bills which happily passed both Houses last night was the important bill proposed by Mr. King, of Georgia, at the last session, in relation to the employment by the Government of sea steamers.

This bill provides, first, for the construction of four war steamers of the first class.

Secondly, a line of mail steamers from New York to Liverpool, consisting of five ships of not less than 2,000 tons each.

Thirdly, a line of mail steamers from New York to New Orleans, touching at Savannah, in Georgia, and Havana, with a branch line from Havana to Chagres, comprising five ships of not less than 1,500 tons each; the ships of both lines to be constructed under the directions of the Navy Department.

Fourthly, a line of steamers from Panama, on the Pacific, to Oregon, touching at the intermediate ports.

All these ships to be subject to the order of and purchase by the Government at any time; and all to be commanded by naval officers, and a certain number of passed midshipmen as watch officers, and for improvement in the management of steamships.

Besides the appointments noticed in the above article from the Intelligencer, a long list is published in the Union, chiefly of Army Officers, of which the following only are likely to interest our readers:—

MAJOR GENERALS.

Thomas Hart Benton, of Missouri.
William Cumming, of Georgia.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

George Cadwalader, of Pennsylvania.
Enos D. Hopping, of New York.
Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire.

Louis D. Wilson, of North Carolina, to be colonel of infantry.

Green W. Caldwell, of North Carolina, to be captain of dragoons.

Edward C. Davidson, of North Carolina, to be first lieutenant of dragoons.

John K. Harrison, of North Carolina, to be second lieutenant of dragoons.

Solomon Pender, Jr., of North Carolina, to be assistant quartermaster in the United States service, with rank of captain, vice William F. Dancy, who declines.

These are all the appointments given to North Carolina, out of a long list. And three of these are bestowed on the mutineers of Mecklenburg.

A member of the House, Mr. Tibbatts of Ken., is appointed colonel, a son of Mr Cass of the Senate, major, and the papers state that any quantity of the friends and relatives of members have received appointments.

We are happy to learn, that Brigadier General Worth has, in consequence of his gallant services, been nominated and confirmed by the Senate, *as major general, by brevet.*

The whole number of Acts and Joint Resolutions passed was 140, of which 85 are for the relief of individuals. Of the remainder, besides the usual appropriation acts, and acts noticed above, we find scarcely any to interest our readers. Perhaps the following may be exceptions to this remark:—

An act declaring the assent of Congress to certain States to impose a tax upon all lands hereafter sold by the United States therein from and after the day of such sales.

To encourage enlistments in the regular army.

To change the time of holding one of the terms of the circuit court of the United States for the district of North Carolina.

A joint resolution authorizing the employment of the United States ships Macedonian and Jamestown in transporting provisions for the famishing poor in Ireland and Scotland.

Resolution to refund money to the States which have supplied volunteers and furnished transportation during the present war, before being mustered and received into the service of the United States.

For the admission of the State of Wisconsin into the Union.

To amend the act entitled "An act to reduce the rates of postage, to limit the use and correct the abuse of the franking privilege, and for the prevention of frauds on the revenues of the Post Office Department," passed March 3, 1845.

For the admission of the State of Iowa into the Union.

Joint resolution relative to the preparation and presentation of medals to certain French, British, and Spanish officers.

Joint resolution of thanks to Major General Zachary Taylor, the officers and soldiers under his command, for their conduct in storming the city of Monterey.

THE LIEUTENANT GENERAL.—When the proposition to authorise the President to appoint a Lieutenant General first came before the House of Representatives, a month ago, *not a solitary member voted for it!* The influence of our monarch got it up again on the 9th ult., and it was again rejected; but by this time it had gained many votes,—90 members voted for it to 120 against it. Of the N. C. Members, only Messrs. Clarke and McKay voted for it. Messrs. Barringer, Bolton, Dockery, Graham, and Reid voted against it. Messrs Biggs and Daniel not voting.

The same question, substantially, came up in the House for the third time, on Mr. Boyd's motion to authorise the President to put any General, either new or old, regular or volunteer, in command of the army,—which meant nothing more nor less, as every body knows, than that Benton was to be put over those old veterans and heroes, Scott, Taylor, Worth, &c. In the mean time some potent machinery had been in operation, and the vote of the House, instead of being 120 against it to 90 for it, became 112 for it to 87 against it! And of the N. C. Members, only the three Whigs were found against it, viz: Messrs. Barringer, Dockery, and Graham. Whilst the six Locofocos, viz: Messrs. Biggs, Clarke, Daniel, Dobbin, McKay and Reid, went in a body for it!

Alas for the honor of the men who go forth to serve their country! It is no longer regarded as of worth by those who, first or last, can be coaxed or dragooned into the party traces.

Mr. Boyd's proviso was finally lost by the refusal of the Senate to concur in it. The House insisted. Two committees of Conference were successively appointed; the Senate was firm; and finally, at 11 o'clock on the last night of the session, the House receded, rather than lose the entire bill which authorized the appointment of five Generals and other officers.

It is supposed that Mr. Benton will yet be invested with the supreme command in Mexico; and, as all the rules of the Army require, and most properly require, that the senior officer shall command the junior when acting together, the only mode by which he can be invested with the command, will be, to recall Scott and Taylor. It is scarcely possible that the President will perpetrate such an outrage, not only in the face of the repeated refusal of Congress to sanction it, but in the face of the almost unanimous feeling of the People against such a gross outrage upon the old veterans who have so gloriously connected their names with this war, as well as that of 1812, and the Seminole and Black Hawk Indian wars. The belief that he will recall them, is founded mainly upon the imperious temper of Mr. Benton, which brooks no control, which disdains it.

"Better to reign in hell than serve in heaven."

It is believed that he will either be invested with supreme command, or decline the office of Major General.

By some it is supposed that Mr. Benton is to have the control and disposition of the Three Millions, the mode of applying which to securing a peace is a mystery to the public. The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian (an Administration paper,) intimates that he is to have control of it. He will be a dangerous depository, unless he takes better care of it than he did with the public money in 1842. (See paragraph on that subject.)

When the subject was under debate, Mr Holmes of S. C. delivered the following speech, which, however, had not the slightest effect on his party:

Mr. HOLMES, of South Carolina, went into a very animated and earnest speech in opposition to the feature which the Senate had stricken out. He observed that, if any administration in England or on the Continent had been sustained under all their difficulties by such gallant battles as had lately occurred on our southern frontier and in Mexico, the gratitude of the nation would have been commensurate with the extent of the kingdom. His opposition was animated by no personal opposition to any of the officers, or any regard to the question whether they were in the Whig or in the Democratic ranks; but he insisted that if such a blow as this feature of the bill proposed to inflict upon their honor should be perpetrated, it would be a blow at the spirit, the honor, and the virtue of the whole army. It was a blow which would ultimately recoil on every man who inflicted it not only, but upon every man in this nation. It was neither more nor less than this, a proposition to place civil polity, ay, he might say, civil politics in the van of all the honor and all the bravery which adorned our army.

In Europe men were educated for the military profession, and it had been the policy of our fathers to have their armies led by men properly trained to the military art, as well as in civil accomplishments; and yet now, because Gen. Taylor, who never thought of the presidency, or of running the race to obtain it, but whose whole life had been spent in camps and in the field, who had won victory after victory, and added more to the national glory than any other man now living, happened unfortunately to be cursed with the name of "Whig," he must be superseded and publicly dishonored and disgraced.

Mr. H. said there were times when good men felt that party was nothing, and that country was all. But, if what we read in Greek and in Roman story was true, it seemed as if the time was fast coming in this Republic when public virtue would be a crime, and to have promoted the glory of the Government would but ensure a man's disgrace and prepare the way for his ruin. Surely this was a day when gentlemen on all sides of the House should agree to sacrifice their petty political differences and feuds on the altar of their common country, and resist so monstrous a scheme as was now on foot to place a civilian, a politician, over the heads of veteran officers who had rendered the country the most valuable services, merely because they did not happen to belong to the pure unsophisticated Democratic school. Yes! that was the alpha and the omega of their offence. We had been precipitated (he cared not by whom) into a war in which we could not retreat without dishonor, nor advance without a complication of miseries. Was this a time to place at the head of the national forces a mere politician who was intriguing as a candidate for the next Presidency?

Mr. H. said when he looked at what was passing around him, he sometimes doubted whether we should have a next President. If gentlemen went on with their disorders, and conducted the public business in the way they were now doing, it might well be doubted whether we ever should have another Presidential election.

Mr. Holmes insisted on the absurdity of appointing a man who had led only party forces in the political arena to supersede gallant and veteran officers in the field. Should so scandalous a measure prevail he trusted in God that all the brave and highminded men that now held distinguished positions in our army would at once resign and leave the field to this new Earl of Mar.

Mr. H. also adverted to the low state of the finances, and complimented the bravery of gentlemen in voting men and money and pushing on the war, who dare not impose a paltry tax on tea and coffee to meet the expenses of the war. Another sort of patriots were for disturbing the whole country by their Wilmot proviso, and then contrived to make their own peace with the Executive, and escape the responsibility of the confusion they had set on foot.

Before Mr. H. would consent to disgrace our officers by voting for such a degrading proposition, he would consent never to see the Congress again, or ever call himself a party man. He knew the time of the House was precious, (and the House had proved it by wasting three hours of this evening in doing nothing,) and he should not, therefore, protract his remarks; but, if it must pass here, he trusted it never would get through the other branch of the Legislature.

C. J. INGERSOLL.—The Union is particularly indignant at the rejection of the nomination of C. J. Ingersoll as Minister to France. He has been, says the Union, for "more than forty years—may we not say—at least a patriot."

And this is said of an "old Federalist," that species which the Union professes to abominate above all other things; and of the man who said, that *if he had lived during the Revolution, he would have been a Tory!*

The Baltimore Patriot has the following excellent article on this subject:—

THE REJECTION OF MR. INGERSOLL.

The editor of the Washington Union finds consolation for his recent expulsion from the Senate, in the fact that the nomination of Mr C. J. Ingersoll, as Minister to France, was rejected by that body. He is set down as "another victim." We cannot say whether this association of names or events is regarded with favor by the editor; but we are free to say, that we do not think so poorly of him, as to desire that he may be ranked with this Charles Jared Ingersoll.

It is stated in the Union, that the nomination of Mr. I. was rejected by one majority, on a strict party vote, six Locofoco Senators being absent, who if present, the Union says, would have voted for him, and thus carried his confirmation. We rather suppose that these six Senators purposely absented themselves, unwilling to put themselves, by a vote, against the President's nomination, and yet unable to obtain their own consent to vote to send such a man to represent the United States at the Court of France, where good breeding and a high sense of honor have heretofore distinguished the diplomatic agents from other countries, as the characteristic qualities of the French officers have given to it the reputation of being the politest Court in Europe.

We can well understand why honorable Senators, even though of the same party position, should be unwilling to send such a man as Charles Jared Ingersoll as Minister to such a Court, where his reputation has gone before him, and where his history is as well known and his character as heartily condemned, as it is in Washington.

It appears from the Union that the Whigs of the Senate opposed the nomination of Mr Ingersoll, because he refused to question the official [illegible] of a Whig Senator.

Mr. Ingersoll ought not to thank the Union for reviving a recollection of the affair here alluded to. He should rather desire that it might pass to utter oblivion, and that his name should be forced from all association with it. Our readers know to what the Union alludes. It is to the charges brought against Daniel Webster by Charles Jared Ingersoll. They know with what circumstantial precision those charges were made;—they remember how every thing that the man who made them possessed of honor, truth and character were staked upon their being sustained. And does not every body know that in substance and in fact—general and particular—in every sense, they were proven to be false? And this man, who made them, who staked every thing he had upon their being true, and lost it—this man, who has been well called a [illegible] on a remembered name," is nominated to the Senate of the United States, as one fit to be sent to represent the country at the Court of Louis Philippe! He is rejected, and every right minded man would add, *as a matter of course.* How could it be otherwise?—How could the Senate of the United States, with the knowledge of all that he had pledged himself to prove in the matter of the charges, and all that he had failed to prove—how could the Senate confirm his nomination? Unless the Senate would sanction a slander, as base and wanton as ever fell from the mouth of man, they could not assent to doing any thing which would endorse the slanderer. They therefore rejected Mr Charles Jared Ingersoll. In this they vindicated themselves from any imputation of having been a party to his nomination, the *peculiar honor* of which belongs to Mr. Polk and those of the Senate who were content to advise his appointment.

LOOK OUT FOR ROGUES.—The Union is particularly angry at the failure of a bill to amend the Sub-Treasury, and abusive of Mr. Badger for defeating it. It speaks of "the ill-judged and frivolous interference of Mr. Senator Badger." And again,—

"The modifications of the independent treasury law were defeated by the pertinacious obstinacy of Mr. Badger in refusing to have the bill read twice on the same day; so that whatever losses are sustained, may be fairly attributed to his interposition."

This may be regarded as a decided intimation that some of the Sub-Treasurers are likely to turn out to be rogues, and an attempt to throw the responsibility for their roguery on Mr. Badger. But it won't do. Mr. Badger was right. The bill had been long before the House, and only came to the Senate late on the last night of the Session, when there was no time to debate or amend it. Besides, it appropriated $225,000 for an unnecessary object, viz: to build a Branch Mint at New York, (which would cost a million before it could be finished,) and then cost perhaps $50,000 a year to maintain it. And all for what? Why, it is alleged that it costs a thousand or two dollars a year to transport gold from New York to the Mint in Philadelphia, to be coined there! It is not pretended that the Mint in Philadelphia cannot do the work; but to save a thousand or two dollars a year, the government must spend a million to begin with, and fifty thousand a year afterwards!

MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECH.—The summary of Mr. Calhoun's Reply to Mr. Benton, in our last, gave so imperfect an idea of the ability of the speech, that we cannot forego the inclination to spread it before our readers. It will be found on our first page. Never was there a more conclusive defence; never a more remarkable display of statesmanship in contrast with the bungling and blundering of the Administration; never a stronger contrast between the gentleman and the bully, than is presented by the *manner* of the two Senators towards each other. It was delivered on the spur of the moment, and yet how fully does it meet all the allegations of Mr. Benton.

VOLUNTEERS IN MEXICO.—A letter from an officer in the Georgia Regiment, at Tampico, states, that when the Regiment left home, it numbered 910 men. Its force on the 3d ult. was 626, a frightful falling off of 284 men, who have either died or been discharged as too feeble for further service. The Columbus company numbered 99. Of these 13 have died, 20 have been discharged, 5 left behind sick, and 6 sick in camp.

Extract from a letter to the Editor of the Observer.

COL. ALEXANDER M. MITCHELL.

Among other persons of note whom I saw in New Orleans, at the St. Charles, was Col. Alexander M. Mitchell, of the Ohio Regiment. He was just recovering of a severe wound which he received at the head of his Regiment, while leading it at Monterey, under the direction of Gen. Butler, to storm a Mexican fort. The General was so badly wounded at the same time that he was compelled to retire from the field, as was also Col. Mitchell. Indeed, the men engaged in that service all suffered exceedingly—one-fifth of the whole number being killed or wounded.

In the official despatch of Gen. Taylor, dated 28th Sept. last, that brave man takes occasion to notice Col. Mitchell amongst those *who served under his eye and conducted their commands with coolness and gallantry.*

I was introduced to him as a native of North Carolina, and he soon made me feel that the "Old North" was deeply venerated and warmly cherished by him; and that he had forgotten neither her soil nor her sons. He is quite a young man. Upon his graduation at West Point, he settled in Cincinnati, and was engaged in the practice of the law when hostilities commenced. On the call for Volunteers, he was selected to head the Regiment of Ohio. His brethren of the Bar gallantly equipped him for the field. When I saw him he had just laid aside his crutches, and was returning again, equipped anew, (his horse having been killed in battle,) by the same generous hands, to take charge of his command.

It is needless for me to add, that I was the better pleased with this gallant officer because he was a son of "my own native land;" and felt, I believe, his affection for the home of his youth increase, as his own fortunes advanced.

I have met with no man who gave a North Carolinian a heartier shake of the hand.

LEGISLATIVE DOCUMENTS.—We are indebted to Mr. Gales of the Register, for a handsome bound volume containing all the Messages, Reports, and Bills, printed by order of the late Legislature.

TAXING TEA AND COFFEE.—The refusal of Congress to pass any law to raise additional revenue, is certainly most worthy of remark. During this short session, power to *borrow* no less than thirty-three millions of dollars, has been granted, and yet not a single dollar has been added to the actual revenue, to pay the principal or interest of the enormous debt thus created! This is a most extraordinary fact. The Administration, with a majority of two to one, about 150 to 75, has not been able to get any kind of a revenue bill through the House, though repeatedly recommended, by the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the organs in and out of the House! This is because the numerous demagogues in the party have so committed themselves against a tax on the "poor men's tea and coffee," that now they *dare not* act with that independence demanded by the crisis. It will not do to throw the responsibility on the Whigs. They are powerless as a party. And besides, they think that the true policy is, to restore the Tariff of 1842, with such modifications as the crisis demands, *and* with a moderate duty on tea and coffee. It could not be expected that they would vote for a measure which falls so far short of their views.

The final proceedings of the House on the bill were interesting. Mr. Wentworth moved to strike out the tax on tea and coffee. Rejected, 92 to 94.

Mr. Cocke moved to reduce 25 per cent. the salaries of all officers above $1000, and the pay of members of Congress. But this the Chair ruled out of order. An appeal was taken, but the Chair was sustained.

Mr. Tibbatts then moved an amendment the effect of which was to exempt tea and coffee. Adopted, 93 to 90.

Various other amendments were proposed, the result of the whole being the adoption of a substitute, *leaving out tea and coffee*, and the graduation and reduction of the price of the public lands. This was adopted, 165 to 103. (Of the N. Carolina members, Messrs. Barringer, Dockery, and Graham, voted for the substitute; and Messrs. Biggs, Clarke, Daniel, Dobbin, McKay and Reid against it.) The bill was then rejected, 136 to 61. [All the N. C. members voting against it.]

On Monday, an effort was made to bring up the bill again, a member who had voted with the 103 against the substitute, not having been counted, rose and claimed to have his vote recorded. That made 104 against it, and the Speaker would then vote, making 105, a *tie*, and thus reject the substitute. But just at this important period another member claimed to have voted with the 165, making 106 to 104. And so the bill finally failed.—On Monday evening, however, Mr. McKay tried hard to get his little tariff project attached to a bill to remit duties on certain books and philosophical instruments for colleges—but did not succeed.

By this Morning's Mail.

NEW ORLEANS, March 2.

LATER FROM TAMPICO.

By the schooner Oella, we have dates from that city to the 20th of February.

Gen. Scott arrived at Tampico on the 19th ult. He was received with salutes fired from the land and from the U. S. schooner Nonata. An accident occurred in firing the salute on shore, by the explosion of some musket cartridges, by which two men were pretty severely but not dangerously wounded. The general was looking in excellent health, and Tampico was alive with excitement. The Mexicans had the utmost curiosity to see the "great general" of whom they had heard so much.

Quite the most important news by this arrival is the reported evacuation of Vera Cruz, by order of Santa Anna. This news was received here in the following letter from a most respectable source:

TAMPICO, Feb. 18, 1847.

This afternoon the mail carrier from Vera Cruz arrived, bringing letters for foreign merchants in this city, which stated that the commander of the Mexican forces at Vera Cruz had received positive orders from Santa Anna to withdraw all the forces from that city and to march them into the interior, and it is supposed by all now that Vera Cruz will be occupied by our troops without a blow being struck.

Preparations were making at Tampico for the embarkation of the troops with rapidity.

A letter has been received here dated the morning of the 18th ult. from Tampico, which declares that Gen. Urrea had received positive orders to move against Matamoras and the Brazos.

A case of small pox had occurred on board one of the vessels at the Island of Lobos.

Gen. Scott had declared martial law, for the purpose of punishing all outrages, as well against Mexicans as Americans; that being the only kind of law applicable to such offences in a foreign country.

Public opinion is entirely at fault at New Orleans, at Tampico and at Saltillo, as to the designs of the Mexicans. Many believe that the order to evacuate Vera Cruz is a hoax. All is anxiety to see Santa Anna's plans develope themselves. Santa Anna's private secretary at San Luis on the 9th ult. writes to his friend in Tampico that Santa Anna was to march upon Saltillo preparatory to attacking Monterey; that Urrea, with 5000 men, was to attack Matamoras, and that both expeditions must prove successful. He says, "the Yankees will see a strong blow struck, and be made to pay dearly for what they have done. We shall give the Yankees some hot work in the North while they are marching on Vera Cruz."

LATER FROM THE BRAZOS.—An arrival from the Brazos to the 23d ult. Maj. Gen. Butler came passenger, direct from Saltillo. His active preparations for the expected attack on Saltillo had so irritated the wound he received at Monterey, as to oblige him to return to his home in Kentucky for a short time.

Gen. Taylor arrived at Saltillo on the 2d. Up to the 8th no attack had been made. A letter says, "The enemy are still near us, but will not attack us. There is little doubt that Gen. Minon will give Gen. Taylor considerable trouble."

Capt. Pike was *not* captured with the Arkansas volunteers.

The British royal mail steamer Tweed was wrecked between Havana and Vera Cruz, and 60 persons were drowned.

RELIEF FUND.—Raleigh has contributed about $700 to the fund for the relief of Ireland.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by Rev. Adam Gilchrist, Mr. ALEXANDER E. GIERSH to Mrs. ANN NICHOLS, all of this place.

On Thursday evening last, by D. G. McRae, Esq., Mr. ROBERT GRAHAM to Miss PANTHEA OLIVER.

In Randolph County, Feb. 24th, by the Rev. John A. Gretter, ALEX. H. HOGAN, Esq., the present Senator for said county, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Gen. Alex. Gray.

In Robeson county, on the 25th ult., by Charles Staten, Esq., Mr. OWEN GRANTHAM to Miss APPY POWELL, daughter of Barnabas Powell, of Rockfish Factory, Cumberland county.

In Sampson County, on Thursday evening last, by John C. Williams, Esq. Mr. DANIEL WILLIAMS, to Miss ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, all of Sampson.

In Montgomery county, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. J. Parker, Mr. CALVIN H. RUSH to Miss MALINDA McLENNAN, both of Montgomery.

DIED,

In this county, on the 23d ult. of paralysis, Mr. JOSHUA NEWELL, aged 50 years.

In Greensborough, Feb. 27th, of consumption, Mrs. MARY MOREHEAD, wife of Jas. T. Morehead, Esq.

In Charleston, JOHN S. COGDELL, Esq., a gentleman who had held many offices of honor and trust, and had been faithful in their discharge: Alderman, President of many Companies, Grand Master of the Masons, President of a Bank, &c. He was also an artist of some eminence, having painted, and presented to St. Mary's Church in that city, the "Crucifixion."

In Coosa county, Alabama, after a few hours suffering from a fall from his horse, on the 11th ult. Dr. ANGUS G. KELLY, aged 34 years and 6 months, formerly of Cumberland Co., N. C.

At the house of Arch'd Buchan, (Solemn Grove,) in this county, on the 17th ult., Mr. ARCH'D BLACK, in the 75th year of his age. Also, at the same place, on the 22d ult., Miss MARGARET BLACK, sister of the above, in the 58th year of her age.

In Anson county, on the 2d inst., Mrs. SUSAN, relict of the late Rev'd Arch'd Harris, dec'd, aged about 80 years. She has left a number of relatives to mourn their loss; though while they remain here they can but say, she is no more with us on earth; she has gone to experience the realities of an invisible world to us.—*Com.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MARCH 9.

Brandy, peach,	35 a 40	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	30 a 35	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon, new,	7 a 7½	Oats,	40 a 45
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	9½ a 10½	Sugar, brn,	8 a 10
Corn,	65 a 70	Salt, bu.,	60
Candles, F. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$1½ a 2 00
Flour,	5½	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	25 a 30
Pork,	5	Beeswax,	24 a 25
Peas,	50 a 60	Rags,	1½ a 2
4-4 Brown Sheetings,			8½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,			18 "

Cotton has improved: sales at 9½ to 10¼—but little coming to market. Flour has declined; sales at $5½. No other change to notice.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine 2 20 and 1 20; arrivals 8,600 bbls., and 7,000 more sold to arrive. Tar 1 25. Timber active at an advance. Sales at 5 75 to 8 00. River Lumber dull: Flooring 7 50; Wide 5 50 to 6; Scantling 4 50 to 5; 300 bbls Potatoes received; sales at auction at 2 75. Molasses 25, 26, 27—Arrivals of Corn selling at 80 to 85. 200 tierces Rice sold at 3 75. Bacon 8. Fayetteville Flour 6 50 to 7.

At Cheraw, Cotton has fallen to 8¾ to 10 cents—principal sales 9 to 9¾.

At New York, Cotton has revived nearly ½ ct. Uplands 9¾ to 11½; sales large, principally to manufacturers. Corn 88 to 95. Oats 50. Flour 6 68 to 7 12.

At Charleston, Cotton 9¾ to 11¼, a rise of ¼. Corn 87 to 95. Flour 6 to 6½.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,516,967 bales, against 1,204,943 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

On Wednesday last, Steamer Evergreen, with goods for Rockfish Co., D & W McLaurin, B Rose & Son, J M Rose, D Johnson, W McIntyre, J H Hall, J H & J Martine, H Branson, D A Ray & Co., C T Haigh & Son, S Foon, S T Hawley, E C Hall & Co., H H & Hall, Cook & Troy, W Prior, Beaver Creek Co., C W McDonald, Phenix Co., of this place; and G C Mendenhall, J & R Sloan, S T Fiehl, J H Lindsay, J C Lash, M Coin, Dr F J Kron, J A Gretter, Banks & Kinsey, F & H Fries, J H Jenkins & Co., M Bodger, J F Chambers, C A Black, T C Pfohl, Worth & Saunders, Holmes, Worth & Co., Rev A C Allen, J H Hawley, Fr J Ewing, of interior.

March 3—Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for S W Tillinghast & Co., J & T Waddill, Shaw & Little, J Utley, A Johnson & Co., A Jessup, F D Breece, A Johnson, A J Howell, H L Myrover & Co., A C Simpson, J D Williams, E W Willkings, T S Lutterloh, J M Rose, W E Bayne, H & E J Lilly, Jas Dodd, Independent Company, G Lauder, J H & J Martine, B Rose & Son, of this place; and W G Webb, J Worth, Rev S Welsh, Murchison, Reid & Co., J A Worth, C Stemmer, C L Bonner, Worth & Saunders, G Venning, W & G J Allen, G W & J M Johnson, of the interior.

March 8—Steamer W B Meares, with full freight for C T Haigh & Son, H L Myrover & Co., T S Lutterloh, F D Breece, S Beer, Capt Bradford, D Branson, E W Willkings, J & T Waddill, Cook & Troy, of this place, and sundry persons of the interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Feb'y 27—Schr. Isbon from New York. 28—Brig Louisa Walsh from Providence; Schrs. G. W. Davis from New York, Cypress from Bristol, R. I. March 1—Schrs. Martha Ann from Portland, Me., Smithville from Lockwood's Folly, Br. Schr. Prince of Wales from Halifax, N. S. 3—Schr. American Eagle from Philadelphia.

PRESBYTERY OF FAYETTEVILLE.

☞ AN extraordinary meeting of the Presbytery of Fayetteville is hereby called, to take place in the Session room of the Presbyterian church of Fayetteville, on Wednesday the 24th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., principally to take into consideration the expediency of changing the time of commencing its next Semi-Annual Sessions, at Black-river chapel, from the 1st to the 8th of April. Circulars have, this day, been forwarded, by mail, to all concerned, apprising them of the emergency requiring such a meeting; but, lest any of them should fail to reach their destination in due time, this notification is given through the public prints.

COLIN McIVER, Moderator.

Fayetteville, March 8, 1847.

For Wilmington.—First Boat.

THE Steamer W. B. Meares will leave on Thursday next, at 3 P. M. precisely. She is now ready to receive freight. Passage $3.

T. S. LUTTERLOH, Ag't.

March 9.

COFFEE—Rio, Java, and Laguira.

50 BAGS strictly prime. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

March 8, 1847. 53tf

2,000 lbs. BACON,

OF superior quality, for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

March 8, 1847. 53tf

SPLENDID WHISKEY.

JUST received, superior old Monongahela Rye Whiskey, the best article ever offered in the market.

JNO. M. ROSE.

March 8, 1847. 53tf

MOLASSES AND COFFEE.

20 HHDS. new crop Molasses,
30 bags prime Rio Coffee, for sale by
E. W. WILLKINGS.

March 9, 1847. 53-3w

NOTICE.

AT March Term, 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the Last Will and Testament of Thomas L. Hybart was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were granted to the undersigned, the Executors therein named. All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Those holding claims against the Estate, are also requested to present them to the Executors as early as practicable.

ROBERT STRANGE,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
Executors.

March 8, 1847. 53tf

RED CLOVER SEED, for

sale by J. HUSKE & SON.

March 8, 1847. 53tf

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 3d day of May next, at 12 o'clock, M., upon a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved sureties, the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE:

618 acres of Land, lying partly in Chatham and Cumberland, on the North East side of Cape Fear River, joining the lands of Grant, Burt, Brazier, Stephens and others, known as the "Buckhorn Lands."

496 acres lying on the waters of Jumping Gully and Bridge Branch, joining the lands of John C. Davis and others, late the property of Duncan Black.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Commissioner.

March 9, 1847. 53ts

The Marriage Question.

RECEIVED on consignment, 50 copies of "An Inquiry concerning the Lawfulness of Marriage between parties previously related by consanguinity or affinity. Also, a short history of opinions in different ages and countries, and of the action of Ecclesiastical Bodies on that subject," by the Rev. Wm. Marshall. [Being an argument of the case of the Rev'd Mr. McQueen, favorable to that gentleman.]

E. J. HALE.

NEW LAW BOOKS.

A GENERAL INDEX to the English Common Law Reports, from vol. 1 to vol. 47, inclusive; in 1 volume, 8 vo.

Also, a Digest of the Conveyancing, Testamentary and Registry Laws of all the States of the Union; embracing References to the leading Decisions upon these subjects, in most of the States, together with the Forms of Acknowledgment, Probate, Relinquishment, &c. required by the Statutes of and in use in each. Preceded by a brief Treatise on the general rules relating to the nature, execution and operation of Deeds and Wills; and followed by an Appendix, on the most approved general forms of these instruments. Being a practical Manual and Guide for lawyers, public officers, and men of business. By Jas. B. Thornton, late of Virginia, now of Memphis, Tennessee, Attorney at Law. In 1 vol. 8vo.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

HOOP POLES.

PERSONS wanting Hoop Poles, for Turpentine or any kind of Barrels, can be supplied with a good article on application to

JAMES T. BLUE,
4 miles from Town, East side Cape Fear River.

March 5. 53-4w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has, at this Term, (March 1847,) of Cumberland County Court, taken out Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Flora McLean. All persons indebted, are requested to come forward and make payment; and those having claims against the Estate, are required to present them, proved according to law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

JOHN McLEAN, Adm'r.

March 2, 1847. 53-3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers will offer for sale, on Friday the 26th instant, at the late residence of Mrs. Sarah Currie, dec'd, 450 ACRES OF LAND, including a Plantation with comfortable Buildings, and a valuable GRIST MILL. The Land is as suitable for cultivation as any in this section of country—is remarkably well Timbered, and within hauling distance of Big Rockfish.

Also, five young NEGROES, one of which is a man of about 20 years of age, and of good character. Also, stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs; Corn, Fodder, and Bacon; Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c.

Terms—Six months' credit, purchasers giving notes with approved securities.

MALCOM CURRIE, } Adm'rs.
MERIT AUSELEY, }

Robeson county, March 2, 1847. 53ts

Fayetteville, March 2, 1847.

Dr. Fowle: Dear Sir—Having used several bottles of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in my family, for the complaints for which it is recommended, with decided beneficial effect, I cheerfully recommend my friends and others to try it.

G. A. SCHWARZMAN.

P. S. We do not ask the public to rely solely upon recommendations produced from States far distant, where the persons are not known; but we refer all who have any doubts, to those who have used this popular and useful medicine in their own neighborhood.

SETH W. FOWLE, Proprietor,
Boston, Mass.

[53-eow3t]

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville,
Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

In Equity—Fall Term, 1846.

Charles C. Shaw *vs.* Angus Johnson and wife, and others.

Petition for sale of Lands.

IT appearing to the Court, that Dugald Shaw, John Gregg and wife Catharine, and Elizabeth Campbell, Defendants in the above case, are not residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1846.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

53-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1847.

Tyson & McGilvary *vs.* John J. Aiston.

Original Attachment, levied on the Defendant's undivided interest in one thousand acres of land on McLendon's Creek, joining the lands of Duncan Sinclair and others.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, John J. Aiston, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday of April next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, or the property levied on will be condemned and sold to satisfy the Plaintiffs' debt.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of January, A. D. 1847.

A. C. CURRY, C. C. C.

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 53-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1847.

Henry Yow and wife, and others, *vs.* Andrew Hunsucker and wife Clarkey, and others.

Petition for sale of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Andrew Hunsucker and wife Clarkey, and Christopher Stutts and wife Rebecca, are not residents of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, for the Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday of April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise the prayer of the Petition will be granted, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of January, A. D. 1847, and 71st year of American Independence.

A. C. CURRY, C. C. C.

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 53-6w

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having removed to the new Granite Buildings on Hay street, opposite Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly's, are opening their

Fall Supply of Fresh Goods.

They have now on hand—

1500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT.
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix SUGAR.
Loaf and Crushed Sugar,
125 bags Rio and Java Coffee,
20 hhds. Molasses,
100 kegs Nails,
100 ditto White Lead, (in Oil,)
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
50 bags Shot,
50 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
150 reams Cap, Letter, & Wrapping Paper,
100 sides Sole Leather,
50 cases Shoes,
25 ditto Wool and Fur Hats,
250 pairs Trace, Ox, and Log Chains,
100 dozen Carolina Hoes,
10 dozen Windsor, Cane, and Rush-bottom Chairs,

Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Putty, Lamp Black, Sperm Candles, Soap, Cotton and Wool Cards, Teas of all kinds, Mackerel, Shovels and Tongs, Brooms, Pails, Buckets, Almonds, Citron, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, Preserved Ginger, Spices, Nutmegs, Mace, &c., Drugs, Dyes, Patent Medicines, 20 dozen Chapman's Strops, Pure French Brandy, 2 quarter casks Madeira, Port and Malaga Wines, Butter and Soda Crackers, &c. &c.

ALSO, ON THE SECOND FLOOR.

A Large stock of Dry Goods,

VIZ: Cloths, Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, Sattinetts, Prints, Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings, 12-4 Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Blankets, Cashmeres and Muslin-de-Laines, Silk and Cotton Hose, Florence & Straw Bonnets, &c.

They have, in addition,

A large quantity of Clothing,

Cloaks, Over-Coats, Dress and Frock Coats, Pants and Vests.

[illegible] of Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware [illegible] fancy articles, affords a [illegible] variety than can usually be found [illegible] assortment. Country Merchants [illegible] to their interest to examine [illegible] moderate prices for Cash [illegible] punctual customers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Nov. 2, 1846. 35tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
H. LEETE.

At his old stand, North West corner of Market Square,

HAS just received a FULL SUPPLY OF GOODS suitable for the present and approaching Season, consisting in part of the following articles:

Black, blue, brown, invisible green, and mixed Broad Cloths; Beaver and Pilot Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres; Vestings; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Sattinets; Kerseys; Linseys; Plains; [illegible] Cashmeres; Mouslin-de-Laines, black and colored Alpacas; Bombazines; Prints; Cloak Linings; Corded and Hair Cloth Skirts; red and white Flannels; Bed Ticking; Gentlemen's Merino Shirts; Ladies Vests; Shawls, some very superior; Sheetings; Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings; Cotton and Worsted Hose; Gentlemen's Buck, Beaver, Cashmere, and Woollen Gloves; Ladies' Silk and Kid [illegible]; Ladies' Cotton and Worsted Hose; Negro Blankets; Whitney's 9-4 and 11-4 Blankets; Bonnets; Hats; Shoes; Cotton and Wool Cards; Axes; Sporting and common Powder; Shot; Lead; Crockery; Hardware; Groceries; Rowland's Mill Saws; and many articles not specified, which will be sold very low for Cash, or in exchange for Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

Nov. 2, 1846. 35tf

New Spring and Summer

GOODS.

MALLETT & HUSKE

HAVE just received their Spring and Summer supply of GOODS, consisting of

Superfine Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; [illegible] Satin Vesting; Plaid ditto; Valencia ditto; Prints; Chambray Gingham; Organdie ditto; [illegible] Printed Lawns; Black ditto; Gingham Lawn; [illegible] French Bombazine; Bishop Lawn; [illegible] Swiss and Jaconet Muslin; Cambric; Linen Lawn; Irish Linen; B. E. and Russia Diaper; 10-4 [illegible] Sheeting; Huckaback; Grasscloths; Linen [illegible]; Wellington Cord; Brown Linen; [illegible] Cambric ditto; Rip Kas Plain; [illegible]; Mosquito Netting; Canvass and [illegible]; Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats; Lawn [illegible] and Willow do; Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Rio, Java and Mocha Coffee; Hyson and Black Tea; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; No. 3 Mackerel; No. 1 Salmon; Cheese in boxes.

March 23. 3tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Aug 24, 1846. 97-tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.
For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust: experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased, and conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nausea is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

JUST RECEIVED,

25 WHOLE and half boxes RAISINS,
5 bbls. crushed and powdered Sugar,
1 quarter cask Old Madeira Wine,
2 do. do. Sicily do. do.

ALSO,

An assortment of Ready-made CLOTHING, consisting of Tweed business Coats, black Cassimere Pants, Overcoats and Cloaks.

For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Jan. 30, 1847. 48-tf

MERCHANTS'
STEAM BOAT COMPANY,
OF FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.
Averaging about 20 per cent.

New Steamer ROWAN, 17 inches.
Steamer WILLIAM B. MEARES.
Steamer COTTON PLANT.
Flat Boats—BEN BERRY.
ODD FELLOW.
MIKE CRONLY.
WASHINGTON.
T. J. CURTIS.
READY MONEY.
MARY ELIZA.

THE Proprietors of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company of Fayetteville and Wilmington, N. C. offer the above Line of Boats, on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late revision and reduction of Freights.

Their new Steamer Rowan now draws only 17 inches water. When she undergoes some alteration in machinery, her draft is calculated at 14 to 16 inches, which will make her the lightest boat navigating the waters of any river in the Southern country. This Company flatter themselves that they have it now in their power to offer the most complete line of Boats that has ever been on the Cape Fear, and one that will do the navigating business with regularity and despatch *on all stages of the water.* They have, in connection with the Henrietta Company of this place, reduced the freights to the tariff as in printed rates. Neither of the Boating concerns deemed themselves able to reduce the freights and still do the forwarding business in this place free of charge, and consequently this Company have given it up with the conviction, that the Forwarding Merchants of our town can do it more justice than a boating concern.

Any Goods consigned to the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C. will be forwarded through that place *free of commissions*—all other charges made to the shipper.

The new arrangement takes effect from the 15th instant.

Passage $3, both ways.

The two Companies will hereafter count all freight by the nearest ½ foot.

Direct letters to Thomas S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville, R. G. Rankin, Wilmington.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, Ag't.
Fayetteville, July 18, 1847. 10-[illegible]

New Supply of Fresh Fruit.

200 Cocoa Nuts,
50 Drums Figs,
25 Boxes Raisins,

Lemons, Currants, Prunes, Filberts, Almonds, Brazil Nuts, Citron, Pecans, Cassia.

Also, Mustard, Buckwheat, Scotch Snuff & smoking Tobacco, just received and for sale at

PRIOR'S.
Jan. 30, 1847. 48-tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE on hand and am now receiving, at the Store two doors west of the Bank of Cape Fear,

GROCERIES,
Crockery, Hard & Hollow-Ware,

&c. which I offer to sell for Cash or exchange for Produce.

Baker Creek Shingles and [illegible] by the [illegible] of [illegible] purchasers. A [illegible] supply of the same on hand.

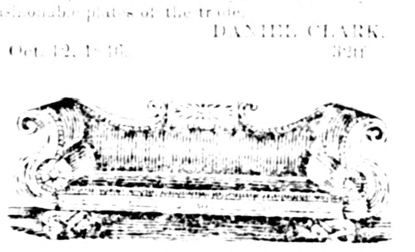
All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

DANIEL JOHNSON.
Nov 10, 1846. 36tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he may now be found at his NEW ESTABLISHMENT, on Donaldson street, South of the State formerly occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, where he is prepared to make up Garments in the latest Paris, London, and Fayetteville styles, superior in point of cut and workmanship to any that can be made on the New York principle; and one that he flatters himself to be equal to any—he receives the regular receipt of the latest styles afforded by the fashionable plates of the trade.

DANIEL CLARK.
Oct. 12, 1846. 32tf



THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received the largest and most general assortment of CHAIRS Ever offered in this market, selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, and shall be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him the preference at the same prices.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 19, 1846. 33tf

Dr. H. F. Peery's Vermifuge,
OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

A highly valuable preparation, capable from the promptitude of its action of cleansing the system in a few hours of every worm.

THERE is, perhaps, no disease to which children are exposed so common and fatal as worms:—they imitate the symptoms of almost every other complaint, and often produce the most alarming effects before they are suspected. The symptoms which are produced by the irritation of worms in the bowels, and which with some degree of certainty indicate their existence, are as follows:—countenance pale, tongue whitely furred, grinding of the teeth, fetid breath, stomach hard and swelled, wasting of the flesh, sickness and pains in the stomach, bowels either too costive or too loose, fretfulness, unnatural craving for clay, dirt or chalk, colic, convulsions, fits, &c. &c.

Numerous certificates of the value and usefulness of this preparation are almost daily received.

☞ The above preparation for sale at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville.

Nov. 7, 1846. 30tf

GARDEN SEEDS.

RECEIVED per Henrietta, a great variety of Garden Seeds, all of which are warranted of the growth of 1846. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Henry's Magnesia, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
44

Botanic Medicines.—Cayenne

Pepper, Bayberry, Golden Seal, Slippery Elm, &c. &c. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
44

Barley, Sago, and Arrow-root,

for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Bay Water and Florida Water,

for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

CIGARS & TOBACCO.

20,000 PRINCIPE, Havana, and Regalia Cigars,
1 Case of Myers & Co's best Aromatic Tobacco,
1 half Bbl. fine cut chewing Tobacco,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff, just received and for sale by

W. PRIOR.
October 24, 1846. 34-tf

RECEIVED THIS DAY,

30 BOXES PRIME CHEESE, for sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Dec. 14, 1846. 41tf

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
Gray's Ointment,

For sale at the Bookstore of
E. J. HALE
Sept. 22.

French Gelatine and Isinglass,

for Jellies, &c., for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

☞ Mrs. HART has returned from New York, with a fashionable assortment of Silks and Ribbons, and opened her MILLINERY at Mrs. Cochran's, on Green St., near Eccles's Bridge, where she is prepared to execute town and country orders. Patterns furnished low.

Oct. 20, 1846. 32tf

RAIL ROAD OR NO RAIL ROAD!

J. C. THOMSON

WOULD return his thanks to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, for their liberal patronage bestowed, and would inform them that he is now receiving his

Fall and Winter Stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

In the South West corner of the Market Square, which he is prepared to sell as cheap for Cash as can be purchased in this market.

Amongst his assortment may be found—Gentlemen's fine calf skin Boots; water-proof, kip, and stogy. Ladies' Walking and Over-shoes; with a good assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes.

—ALSO—

Fashionable Silk, Nutria, Brush, and Coney Hats; Youths' fancy Fur and Wool Hats; Men's Sporting, Glazed, and Wool Hats.

With a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Guard Caps; fine Silk and Seal, Fur, Coney, Musk, Plush, Silk, and Glazed Caps, cheap for cash.

J. C. T.
Oct. 26, 1846. 34tf

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves together under the style and firm of WILLIAMS, McGILVARY & CO., intend prosecuting a general Grocery business at this place. They have taken the second tenement from the Market House, McAra's building, South side Hay st., where they have on hand and will receive in a few days, a good assortment in their line, viz: Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee; St. Croix, Porto Rico, and New Orleans Sugar; Loaf and Lump do; Iron, Salt, and Molasses; Madeira, Port, and Malaga Wines; French Brandy; American ditto; Gin; together with Hollow Ware, Crockery, Saddlery, Sole & Upper Leather, Indigo, Madder, Copperas.

The above Goods, with many other kinds not named, are offered for sale at the lowest market rates. All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment.

JAMES M. WILLIAMS,
JAMES McGILVARY,
JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
Nov. 4, 1846. 38tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have associated themselves in business under the firm and style of

BLAKE & BRIGGS,

And have taken the third tenement in McAra's new fire proof building, on the South-West corner of Market Square, where they will keep constantly on hand a well assorted stock of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Drugs, &c. &c.

Consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Soap, Powder and Shot, Iron, Axes, Bar Lead, Trace Chains, Hollow Ware, Earthenware, Pocket Cutlery, Borax, Indigo, Madder, Salts, Copperas, Cassia, Camphor, Snuff, Bagging, Rope, &c. &c. &c., all of which will be exchanged on the most liberal terms for Cash or Country Produce.

WILLIAM K. BLAKE,
WILLIAM BRIGGS.
Fayetteville, Nov 16, 1846. 37tf

LOOK HERE.
ROUNDSHAVES AND AXES.

THE Subscriber continues to manufacture his celebrated SHAVES, so favorably known to Turpentine makers for the last three years.—They can be had at his Shop, or at the Stores of P. Taylor or T. S. Lutterloh. Turpentine Axes repaired at the shortest notice. No Shaves are genuine unless branded L. Wood.

LEVINE WOOD.
Dec. 19, 1846. 42-6m

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
BLADEN COUNTY.
Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1846.

David Lewis, Adm'r of David W. Kemp, dec'd, and of John Kemp, dec'd, *vs.* Amelia Singletary, Lydia Baldwin, Elias Fort and wife Elizabeth; Boling Boon and wife Mary; F. O'Sullivan and wife Ann; William Kemp, Moses Kemp, Joseph Kemp; Sherwood Aiken and wife Elizabeth; Mahala, Susan, Sarah, Anastasia, and Elizabeth Fitzrandolph, children and heirs at law of Benjamin Fitzrandolph, dec'd; Joseph R. Kemp, Mary Wilkinson, Nancy Cumming, Anna Jane Harvey, Elizabeth E. Robeson, Elizabeth Saltar, and Joshua Hanson and wife Lucy.

SUPPLEMENTAL BILL.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Amelia Singletary, Elias Fort and wife Elizabeth; Boling Boon and wife Mary; F. O'Sullivan and wife Ann; William Kemp, Moses Kemp, Joseph Kemp, and Sherwood Aiken and wife Elizabeth, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the "Fayetteville Observer" for six weeks, for said non-resident Defendants to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday in March next, and plead, answer, or demur to said Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, William J. Cowan, Clerk and Master in Equity, at Office in Elizabeth Town, the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1846, and in the 71st year of American Independence.

WM. J. COWAN, C. & M. E.
[Pr. adv. $4 25.] 49-6w

Blank Warrants for sale here.

DAVID SHAW,
CONFECTIONER,

HAS opened a few doors below his old stand, on Person street, 3 doors above Liberty Point, where he will be glad to supply his old friends and customers with FRESH AND PURE CANDIES, manufactured by himself. He has on hand a few Boxes of B M Raisins.

Half boxes do do
Qr. boxes do do

Figs, Almonds, Filberts, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Essences, &c. Wholesale price of Candies 20 cts. per lb. Orders, enclosing the cash, or reference to houses in this place, will receive prompt attention.

Jan'y 30, 1847. 48-tf

NEW BOOKS.

BULWER'S New Novel, Lucretia, 25; Jno Q. Adams's Lives of Distinguished Statesmen, 25; Colton's Rights of Labor, 25; Dickens's Chimes and Christmas Carol, 37; Mrs. Jamieson's Memoirs and Essays, 37; The New Timon, a Romance of London, 87. With a variety of School Books, Blank Books, &c.

E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

AT December Term, 1846, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the Subscriber qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Neill Wilkinson, dec'd. All persons indebted to the Estate of said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Those having claims against the Estate, must present them properly authenticated, and within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

DAVID TORRENCE.
December 28, 1846. 43-tf

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ETNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

FIRE INSURANCE,
By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for the twenty six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 19tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other buildings; Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c., either in town or country.

JNO. M. ROSE
Dec. 8, 1846. 40tf

LIFE ASSURANCE.
NATIONAL LOAN FUND
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
No. 26, Cornhill, London.
CAPITAL £500,000, OR, $2,500,000.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

THIS institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to life assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid; also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

Full explanations made on application to

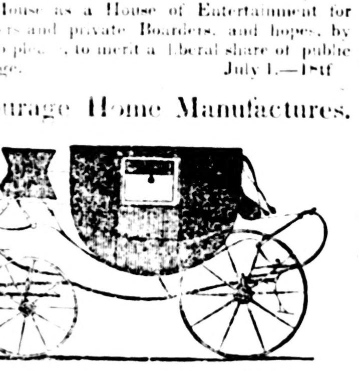
STARK & PEARCE, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Dec 22, 1846. 42-tf

OREGON HOTEL.

MRS. FOSTER will continue to keep this House as a House of Entertainment for Travellers and private Boarders, and hopes, by efforts to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

July 1.—1stf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.

POPULAR REMEDIES.

THE most popular remedies of the present day are those which cleanse and purify the blood, and which are known to be innocent in their qualities. Such remedies as Antimony, Mercury, Zinc, and having recourse to Bleeding in disease, are now, it is hoped, going out of fashion, and Vegetable remedies will be soon the popular medicine. Then BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS will be used and appreciated. They are known to act beneficially on every part of the body: being taken up by the chyle they pass into the blood, which they purify, and it should be remembered that they *only* remove those parts from the blood which were the cause of inflammation or disease of any kind—Nothing is equal to ridding the vitiated humors with a vegetable medicine of this kind, which eighty-four years have proved never to do injury, but always good.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.
June 20, 1846 16-12m

Toys, Perfumery & Fancy Goods,

A GREAT variety, just received and for sale cheap by

W. PRIOR.
October 24, 1846. 34-tf

JOHN C. LATTA,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 2, 1846. 35-Y

REMOVAL
AND
NEW GOODS.

WE have removed to John Waddill, Jr's new fire-proof *buildings*, Hay street, two doors below Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly, and are now receiving our Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a general and well selected stock of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Of the latest styles and patterns,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Glass, Crockery and Stone Ware; Hats; Men's, Boy's and Infant's Fur, Plush, Cloth and Glazed Caps; Ladies', Misses', Men's and Boy's Shoes and Boots; Saddles, Whips, Bridles, Martingales, Leather, &c.; Imperial and Hyson Teas; Loaf, white Havana, and common Sugars; Laguira, Cuba and Rio Coffee; Cheese, Raisins, Soaps and Candles; Mahogany framed Looking Glasses; English and Swedes Iron; Hollow Ware; American and German Steel; Nails, assorted; Rope, Bagging and Twine; Trace, Halter and Fifth Chains; Alum and Liverpool Salt, &c. &c.

☞ 5000 lbs. prime BACON,
200 casks fresh Thomastown LIME.

The best market prices paid for all kinds of Produce.

We continue to attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Nov 1846. 37tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,
Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

EDWIN GLOVER.
Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

Fayetteville and Warsaw
STAGE LINE.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE Warsaw Stage leaves Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and arrives at Warsaw in time to take the train for North or South. Leaves Warsaw Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, after the arrival of the Train from both ways, and arrives in Fayetteville next morning in time for the stage going north or south.

☞ Passengers enter their names at Briggs's Hotel.

JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.
Dec. 25, 1846. 43-tf

FOR SALE,

24 HHDS. PRIME CUBA MOLASSES,
31 bags do. Rio COFFEE.
30 casks Fresh Thomaston LIME.
JOHN D. CAMERON.
June 8. 14-tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 75tf

Cologne Water, by the gallon

or quart, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1846.

Mark and Reuben Hailey, *versus* The Heirs of Daniel McKinnon, dec'd. Same *versus* same. Calvin Smith *versus* same. Wiley Smith *versus* same. Charles Smith *versus* same.

Sci. Fa. to subject Real Estate.

IN these cases, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William McKinnon, Harvey Goodrich and his wife Isabella, William Parmer and his wife Christian, T. Watkins and his wife Elizabeth, Joseph Parmer and his wife Mirandy, Mastin Ussery and his wife Catharine, and Hector McNeill and his wife Mary, heirs of the said Daniel McKinnon, dec'd, are not residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Defendants to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court of Law, at the next Court to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of March next, then and there to plead to the said suits, or they will be heard, and Judgment had ex parte against them, and Execution issue against the lands to them descended.

Witness, William B. Cole, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, at Rockingham, the fourth Monday of September, A. D. 1846, and in the seventy-first year of American Independence.

Issued the 30th Janury 1847.

WILLIAM B. COLE, C. S. C
[Pr. adv. $4 00.] 49-6w

Linseed Oil, and Copal Varnish, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 28. 43-tf

FOR SALE, (VERY CHEAP,)

A SUPERIOR article of Negro Shoes, Negro and fine Bed Blankets, (large size,) Fayetteville Mould Tallow Candles, (McKay brand,) Little River Osnaburgs and Cotton Yarn; together with a general assortment of Hats, Caps, Shoes, and Dry Goods.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
McAra's Old Stand.
Jan'y 4, 1847. 44tf

Gray's Ointment, for sale by

44 S. J. HINSDALE.

A New Supply of FRUIT.

ALMONDS, Madeira, Brazil and Pecan Nuts, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Preserves, &c. Just received and for sale by

W. PRIOR.
Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

FOR SALE.

ONE-HALF of those valuable Building Lots, joining Mr. Ray's new Brick Store. The half will be about 42 feet front on Hay Street.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Jan. 13, 1846. 93-tf

ALL-HEALING

INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION.

THE preceding figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It is the great EVACUATION for the impurities of body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that. This perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick. Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes by this means of nearly every impurity within us. The language of scripture is, "in the BLOOD is the Life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced *directly* to the stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we see, all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity instantly. Its own heat and vitality is sufficient without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores on the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible Perspiration. The Thomsonian, for instance, STEAMS; the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets; the Homopathist deals out infinitissimals; the Allopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the blustering quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills.

To give some idea of the amount of Insensible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhock ascertained that five eighths of all we receive into the stomach, passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.

This is none other than the used up particles of the body and other juices, giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eights of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease at once begins to develope itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices originates so many complaints.

Let me ask, now, every candid mind, what course seems so reasonable to pursue to unstop the pores after they are closed? Would you give physic to UNSTOP the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this on the surface where the clogging actually is? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and to all others, McAllister's ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, or the WORLD'S SALVE. It has power to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short, whether diseased slightly or severely.

It has power to cause all external sores, scrofulous humors, diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, then heals them.

It is a Remedy that sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions.

It is a remedy that forbids the necessity of so many and deleterious drugs taken into the stomach.

It is rightly termed All-Healing, for there is scarcely a disease, external or internal, which it will not benefit. I have used it for the last fourteen years for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibility, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.

I have had physicians, learned in the profession, I have had ministers of the Gospel—Judges on the bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gentlemen of the highest erudition and multitudes of the poor, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice—one united, universal voice—saying "McAllister, your Ointment is GOOD!"

CONSUMPTION.—I need not say that it is curing persons of Consumption continually, although we are told it is foolishness. I care not what is said, so long as I can cure several thousand persons yearly.

HEADACHE.—The Salve has cured persons of the Headache of 12 years' standing and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place.

Deafness and Earache are helped with a like success.

COLD FEET.—Consumption, liver complaint, pains in the chest or side, falling off of the hair, one or the other always accompany cold feet. It is a sure sign of disease in the system to have cold feet.

The Salve will cure every case.

In Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Liver Complaint, Sore Eyes, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Broken or Sore Breast, Piles, all chest diseases, such as Asthma, Oppression, Pains, also Sore Lips, chapped hands, Tumors, Cutaneous Eruptions, Nervous diseases and of the SPINE, there is probably no medicine now known so good—and as for BURNS, it has not its equal in the world!

Pimples on the Face, Masculine Skin, Gross Surface.—Its first action is to expel all humor. It will not cease drawing till the face is free from any matter that may be lodged under the skin, and frequently breaking out to the surface. It then heals. When there is nothing but grossness, or dull repulsive surface, it begins to soften and soften until the skin becomes as smooth and delicate as a child's.

WORMS.—If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "vermifuges," pills, &c. The truth is, no one can tell invariably, when worms will always tell if a child has worms. It will DRIVE every vestige of them away.

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.

OLD SORES.—That some sores are an outlet to the impurities of the system, is because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the Insensible Perspiration. If such sores are healed up, the impurities must have some other outlet, or it will endanger life. This will always provide for such emergencies.

RHEUMATISM.—It removes almost immediately the inflammation and swelling, when the pain of course ceases.

SCALD HEAD.—We have cured cases that actually defied every thing known, as well as the ability of fifteen or twenty doctors. One man told us he had spent five hundred dollars on his children without any benefit, when a few boxes of the Ointment cured them.

CORNS.—Occasional use of the Ointment will always keep Corns from growing. People need never be troubled with them if they will use it.

As a Family Medicine, no man can measure its value. So long as the stars roll over the Heavens—so long as man treads the earth, subject to all infirmities of the flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known—just so long will this good Ointment be used and estimated. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and not till then.

JAMES McALISTER & CO.

Price 25 cents and 50 cents.

CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine unless the name of James McAllister, or James McAllister & Co., are WRITTEN with a PEN upon every label

Now we hereby offer a reward of five hundred dollars, to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of an individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

For sale by
SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
Fayetteville, Nov. 14, 1846. 37-6m

NEW STORE!

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the adjoining country, that he has opened Store 9 doors West of the Market House, and one door East of Messrs. J. & T. Waddill, where he intends keeping constantly on hand, a good supply of

Family Groceries,
Staple Dry Goods and Country Produce.

And he hopes to receive that portion of encouragement his exertions and attention to business may deserve.

JOHN V. JONES.
February 9, 1847. 49-tf

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, this day received and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
June 8. 14-tf

A CARD.

DR. WM. P. MALLETT may be found when not professionally engaged, at his office near Eccles's Bridge, adjoining the office at present occupied by the Hon. James C. Dobbin.

August 18, 1846. 24-1y

Harper's Family Library.

A COMPLETE set of this valuable collection, in 173 volumes, for sale very low, much below the New York price.

E. J. HALE.

To Timber Makers.

THE Subscribers will continue to prosecute the duties of their office as Inspectors of Timber, as heretofore, under the firm of Mathews & Cashwell.

T. MATHEWS,
D. CASHWELL.
Wilmington, Nov 16, 1846. 37tf

CANDIES.

AN assortment of Fresh CANDY. Received and for sale by

W. PRIOR.
Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE.
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR
MALLETT & HUSKE.
April 29. 7tf

NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from the Northern cities, his Fall and Winter Stock of Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, viz:

Ladies' and Gentlemen's fashionable dress Goods, embracing a great variety; Calicoes, low priced to fine; Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans and Kerseys; Satin, Silk, and Cassimere Vestings; bleached and brown Sheetings; Tweed Cloths and Gala Plaids; Blankets, Bed, Negro, and Saddle; Tickings, Canvass, and Padding; Silk and Alpaca Serge; Suspenders; Musin DeLain and Cassimere Robes; Cassimere and Muslin DeLain, in the piece; Ombre, Camelion, plaid, and black Alpacas; Book, Mull, Jaconet, and Swiss Muslins; Linen and Spool Thread; Linen Floss; Buttons; Combs; Pins; Needles; Hooks and Eyes; Red and White Flannels; French Merinoes; Taylor and Macomb Plaids; Cloakings and Cloak Lining; Cotton and Silk Flags; Hats, Caps, and Bonnets; Shoes and Boots; Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, Indigo, Madder, Bagging, Rope, and Twine; Cut Nails, Cut Tacks, Coffee Mills; Cotton Cards; fine and common Tobacco; Crockery and Glassware; Paper, Foolscap and Letter; fancy Soap; Sole Leather; painted Pails; Brooms; Axes; Hardware and Cutlery; fine to low priced Cigars; with many articles not named; altogether making a much larger and better assortment than is usually kept in one Store. Country Merchants are especially invited to call and examine styles, qualities and prices.

Terms as liberal as elsewhere. Stand same as last year, Foot of Hay Mount, next above Briggs's Hotel.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
September 14, 1846. 28-tf

ALMANACS.

HUGHES'S N. CAROLINA ALMANAC
Farmers and Planter's do.
Wholesale and retail, by
E. J. HALE.

HOTCHKISS'S
VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland County. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.
A. Graham.
CUMBERLAND.
Col. Alex. Murchison.
Christopher Munroe.
Alex. Williams.
Col. A. S. McNeill.
Farquhard Smith.
John McDaniel.
John Evans.
J. W. Howell.
BLADEN.
Gen James McKay.
Robert Melvin.
S. N. Richardson.
Thomas C. Smith.
Isaac Wright.
John Smith.
SAMPSON.
G. T. Barksdale.
Patrick Murphy.
John H. Spearman.
Hardy Royal.
NEW HANOVER.
James Murphy.
Charles Henry.
ONSLOW
Robert Aman.
GREENE.
Thomas Hooker.
GUILFORD.
Dr. Faulks.
LENOIR.
Thomas Rouse.
Jesse Lassiter.
John Williams, Esq.

JONES.
James McDaniel.
CRAVEN.
John Bryant.
COLUMBUS.
Lot Williamson.
ROBESON.
W. C. McNeill.
RICHMOND.
John C. McLaurin.
John L. Fairley
ANSON.
A. Bauchum.
J. R. Reid, Millwright.
CASWELL.
J. T. Dodson, Millwright
William Russell.
CHATHAM.
Cole & Brantly.
Smith & Pullen.
N. Clegg.
WAKE.
S. Beasly.
JOHNSTON.
J. T. Leach.
BEAUFORT.
B. Runyon.
—— Arnold.
PITT.
John Joiner.
Drs. Robert and Richard Williams.
DUPLIN.
Lewis Herring.
James Jarman.
Daniel Moore.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern.—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf